

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. 53, No. 24

Three Sections

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 16, 1938

Established A.D. 1887

10 Cents

THE FRONT PAGE

IT WOULD be too much to assume that the Conservative Party is necessarily committed to the abolition of Privy Council appeals, as a result of the magnificent attack which was made upon them by Mr. Cahan last week. In fact the whole business may have been a clever piece of strategy for luring the Liberals out on to a dangerous limb while the Conservatives retain the ability to cut it off behind them. The Conservative Party is about to undergo a reorganization and rejuvenation at a national convention, in which Mr. Cahan by reason of his years is not likely to be a very dominant figure; and it would be perfectly possible for the convention to take a strong pro-Privy Council stand in the alleged interests of Provincial autonomy. There is regrettably good reason to suppose that Mr. Lapointe does not at the present moment represent the preponderant opinion on this subject in his own Province, which could easily be worked up into a lively scare lest the Supreme Court, predominantly consisting of English-speaking Canadians, should be a less reliable bulwark of minority rights than the gentlemen at Westminster. The Province of Quebec is anti-imperialist only up to a point, and ceases to be so whenever it thinks that the imperial authority is better than the national authority for French-Canadian interests—a very natural distinction.

While we agree with everything that Mr. Cahan said about the general tendency of the Privy Council interpretations of the Canadian Constitution, we do not share his apparent resentment against the individuals responsible for these interpretations. Their attitude, it seems to us, is inevitable in the nature of things. It is true that a fundamental law, such as the British North America Act, differs from an ordinary statute and should be interpreted in a broader and more elastic manner and with more regard to the spirit and less to the letter. But the power to interpret it in that manner cannot be possessed in the same degree by judges who live three thousand miles away and know nothing of the country to which the law applies, as it can by judges who are themselves citizens of that country and parts of its living institutions. In other words, we are not surprised that the Privy Council has refused to function in the manner in which the Supreme Court of the United States unquestionably functions, namely as a mechanism for the gradual adaptation of the sense of the Constitution to the changing requirements of the time. The Privy Council has usually taken refuge behind the most literal interpretation it could find; and it is significant that the worst errors it has committed—the interpretations in which it has most widely departed from the desires of the Canadian people—have been those in which it has allowed itself some latitude with the language of the Statute. (We have only to cite the decision that "trade and commerce" is not trade and commerce but merely a particular kind of trade and commerce, to show what has happened when the Privy Council has decided not to be literal.)

If there is to be an interpretative process which will impart life, growth and elasticity to the phraseology of the B.N.A. Act in a manner that will represent the most deeply held convictions of the people of Canada, that process must be performed by a Canadian court. We earnestly hope that the Conservative Party will exhibit the same confidence in the unity and self-governing capacity of Canada as Mr. Cahan has exhibited for himself and Mr. Lapointe for the Liberal Party; but we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that there are votes to be made by taking a different course.

WASTE LAW-MAKING

IT IS impossible not to be struck with the extraordinary amount of time and energy which has been wasted by several of the Legislatures of this Dominion in the last three years in enacting highly controversial legislation which they have subsequently found it desirable to repeal, or which has only escaped repeal because it has been found unconstitutional or entirely ineffective. We referred last week to the repeal of the Interpretation Act Amendment by the Quebec Legislature; but that is only one of a long series of similar reversals which have taken place in that and other Provinces. The Province of Ontario is probably the most conspicuous of the nine for this peculiar type of achievement. After three years and more of rule by the present Government, and two general elections, where have we got to? In respect of electric power, we now have a set of contracts with the same Quebec power companies, which are not radically different from the old contracts, which seem to be just as satisfactory to the companies as the old contracts, and which the new Attorney-General admits have been entered into because the old ones could not be repudiated without a flavor of fraudulent practice; and the odd thing about it all is that we are asked to regard the old contracts as atrociously burdensome and highly dishonest and the new ones as perfectly honest and eminently satisfactory. In respect of the distribution of taxes as between the Public and Separate Schools we have had a new law and a repeal, leaving us exactly where we were under the Conservative régime. In respect of the treatment of international labor organizations we have had an enormous amount of talk, no legislation whatever, and executive action confined to the raising of an emergency police force which has never been employed, does not seem likely to be employed, could not if it were employed do anything that would not be equally well done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and has cost the Province \$110,000. As for Alberta, practically nothing has been done by the Legislature since Mr. Aberhart got into power except for the passing of a few Acts



SOON IN CANADA. A staff photographer of the London Times is the creator of this delicate study of a Magnolia tree in full bloom in a Kensington garden.

to make the collection of debts more difficult and a number of Social Credit measures which have been completely without effect.

It is to be noted that in all three of these Provinces power is chiefly in the hands of groups of young men with little or no previous administrative experience, and that in two of them the very party which controls the Legislature is new and local. It is also to be noted that all three Governments entertain an unusually exalted idea of their constitutional powers and have come into conflict with the Federal authority (two of them also with the courts) on that account. The conclusion seems to be that the aggressive temperament and the experimental type of mind are not of very great value to a Province under the present Constitution. Of course they do get their owners into the headlines—both coming and going! And equally of course, headlines are useful to young men with their way to make in politics.

M. L. A. TO U. S.

THE body of law-givers who sit in Queen's Park and make, unmake and remake contracts with power companies decided last week in the closing hours of their session to change their name. They are no longer the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; that title is not dignified enough for them. They very nearly decided to call themselves the Parliament of Ontario, *tout court*. But for some reason, which can hardly have been modesty, they gave up that idea and decided to call themselves the Provincial Parliament of Ontario and to call one another, each and severally, Members of the Provincial Parliament. They did it all by a simple Resolution.

Wonderful things can be done by a Resolution, and have been done. It is a Resolution, and nothing more, if we mistake not, which prevents Mr. King (though not Mr. Bennett) from asking His Majesty to confer the honor of knighthood upon, let us say, Mr. Clement George McCullagh. Nevertheless we have grave doubts whether this particular Resolution can be made to stick. The British North America Act contains the Constitution of the Province of Ontario, effective until altered by the proper authority and in

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

IT'S apparently too deep-rooted an instinct to eradicate. After all Walt Disney's artful propaganda, women still scream at the sight of a mouse.

First Citizen: "I've just been reading an absorbing article."

Second Citizen: "What's it about?"

First Citizen: "The union of Germany and Austria."

We disagree with the Japanese lady visitor who concluded that the women are dominant in the United States. We have heard of no movement to make Robert Taylor president.

Spring, of course, says Oscar, is the season of finery weather.

Our footloose American correspondent reports one of the reasons why the people of the United States have begun to fear that President Roosevelt is entertaining dictatorial ambitions is that he hasn't been smiling so much lately.

The Rome-Berlin axis reminds a reader of the two men who kept shaking hands because they knew that if they let go each would take a swing at the other.

A radio film comedian has revealed the fact that he has found it necessary to employ a body-guard. Wouldn't it be cheaper to buy a set of new jokes?

the proper manner; and that Constitution quite clearly declares that there is only one Parliament in Canada and that: "There shall be a Legislature for Ontario, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario." It also says that "In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws" in relation to various subjects, and it does not say a word about the Provincial Parliament having any power to make laws about anything. It also defines persons who shall and shall not be eligible as members of the Legislative Assembly. It is true that among the powers of the Legislature the very first is that it can make laws for "the amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant-Governor." But it has to "make laws;" there is nothing to suggest, and we do not think it at all desirable, that it can amend the Constitution by merely passing resolutions.

For us, therefore, the resolution of last week does not exist. The Legislature is still a Legislature; the members are Members of the Legislative Assembly. If it were not that we are afraid of being summoned to the bar of the House, we would almost be inclined to call them Members of a moronic Legislative Assembly, but as it is we will content ourselves with observing that in our opinion some of them are moronic Members of a Legislative Assembly.

PROMOTING "TOURISM"

CRITICS of the Purvis report have sometimes been unduly flippant about that portion of it which deals with the promotion of what the French have so charmingly designated as "tourism," a word which should ultimately find its way into the English language, or at least into the American branch of it. The fact that tourists are animated by such odd motives as the desire to see a waterfall, a family of five girl children all born at one time, a battlefield where the destinies of North America were settled, or a place where bears and mountain sheep lie down, if not together, at least in adjacent valleys—all this

(Continued on Page Three)

When Franco succeeds in eliminating the Loyalists, he is going to find that his troubles are just beginning. One of the first major problems he will have to face is the question of Italian and German minorities in Spain.

And then there is the story of the business man who hated round-about methods. He made a will leaving his fortune directly to the government.

Adolf Hitler is said to be looking for a wife. Apparently his Austria coup has made him confident that he can successfully put his dictatorial ability to the supreme test.

One of the reasons why the Conservative Party is having difficulty in selecting a leader, remarks Timus, is that there are few men willing to lead a lonely life.

Hollywood has gone on record as being opposed to fascism, which must have amused those actors who have been regimented into the same roles for years.

Oscar says that if the creators of men's styles wanted to do something really constructive and popular they would design a suit minus the pocket the government has its hand in.

Esther says that she didn't have much fun buying her Spring outfit this year. She says she found that she could afford to pay for it.

THE YANKEE MENACE

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

IT MUST be a great comfort to lovers of peace in this world, to realize that Mussolini has nine million men whom he can mobilize at any moment, that he has the world's most powerful submarine fleet, that he has fuel and ammunition for a very long war, and that he alone amongst the leaders of nations has introduced aeronautical conscription.

This vast accumulation of mobilized men and stored materials is all for peace and defense. The latter is plainly necessary. Everybody knows that Italy is in imminent danger of being invaded by Ethiopia, attacked by Spain, and annexed by Palestine. In England, Neville Chamberlain is clamoring for war against Italy and everybody else, and the Premier of France is daily threatening to march forward and conquer all Europe.

THIS marvelous mechanism for the defense of Italian shores, which includes every man from 18 to 55, is only matched by the Germans, who are privately claiming the power to mobilize twelve millions immediately. This is also warmly to be desired. Because Germany is seriously threatened by the United States of America.

In the United States, a racial theory has gained credence, under which the most powerful and numerous single country, with the exception of Russia, is planning to march forward. It seems that the United States represents itself as the greatest stronghold of the Yankee race. As is well known, the Yankee is one of the purest types of Nordic Anglo-Saxon, characterized by extreme length of limb, and dolichocephalic head formation, with predominantly blue or gray eyes and brown to light hair.

The Yankee, who is, of course, a Germanic or Saxon type, settled on the Eastern seaboard of the United States and later in the Middle West, particularly in the Mississippi valley, and has always ruled the entire continent ever since.

This ruler type has remained singularly unaffected by large influxes of other races, and represents the purest Germanic stock.

UNLIKE the residents of the German Reich, particularly Prussia, where the stock has been contaminated by large amounts of Slavic blood producing the well-known type known as Tyre-Germanicus, so-called because of a formation resembling a rubber tyre, surrounding the back of the head, and even by

THE IMMORTAL FLOWER

NO BLOSSOMING bough

Can ever show

Such beauty as this Flower,

The gracious thought of Heaven

To sinful mortals given;

This fragrance never lost to men,

But still, as in that April dawn

When far, beside an empty tomb,

Shone this white, glorious, lifted bloom.

Today, we see the living light

Shining above earth's darkest night.

—DOROTHY SPOULE.

considerable Tartar and Mongolian blood, producing the familiar Genghis Khan type of personality, the Yankee has retained his racial purity.

According to the Yankee ideology, it is the Yankee mission to repurify the Germanic race, and for that reason the Yankee is planning to include all persons of Germanic blood in the Yankee Commonwealth. This will include, of course, all of Canada, Great Britain and the British Commonwealth, in so far as it has been settled by people of the Anglo-Saxon race, notably Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, as well as Germany, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, and most of Switzerland.

Already the Yankees are claiming their right to intervene in any country where part of the population have Angle, Saxon, or allied bloods. They organize units or cells of their adherents. They wear a peculiar uniform consisting of long striped trousers, with straps, Congress boots, and tall hats. They march to a peculiarly blood-curdling song called "John Brown's Body," written in memorial to a militant Yankee who was shamefully killed in a rebellion for national freedom and a "Battle Hymn of the Republic," whose author was a Yankee Amazon, a dangerous type of woman in which the country abounds.

It is purely to defend themselves against this dangerous movement, which threatens to overrun the world, that the German Reich has mobilized such terrific defenses, even at the cost of demanding prodigious sacrifices from the German people.

THE warlike proclivities of the neo-Anglo-Saxons, calling themselves Yankees, is expressed in a book called "My Battle," written by their Leader.

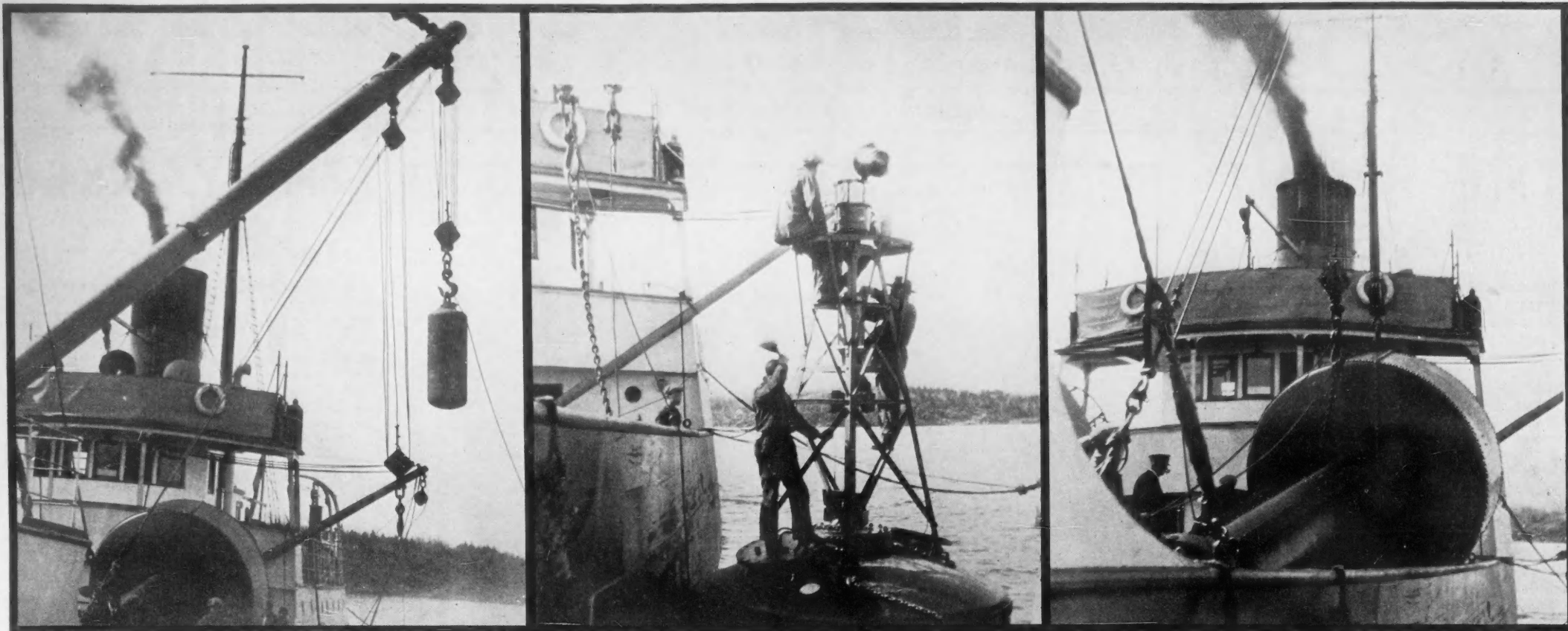
"Pacifism," says the author, "is an excellent idea, when the strongest man has conquered the world. Then he can preserve peace."

IT IS statements like this that have terrified the Italian and German peoples, and made them feel that they must prepare themselves to the utmost for Defense. So anxious are they that not a man, woman or child should fall alive into the hands of the invaders that they have prepared vast bombing fleets. To quote Mussolini: "We have 20,000 to 30,000 pilots. . . . War from above must be conducted in such a manner as to . . . dominate the sky . . . to fracture the morale of the people."

One presumes that this means that, in case of invasion, the Italian leadership plans to exterminate the Italian people rather than yield them prisoners. It is magnificently heroic.

GETTING OUT THE BUOYS. One of the most characteristic spring activities of the Great Lakes branch of the federal Department of Marine and Fisheries is the replacement of the aids to shipping which were lifted at the close of navigation and taken to marine depots for overhauling during the winter. Here are three stages in the work of returning a light buoy to its moorings in Georgian Bay.

—Photos by Robert Brydon, Collingwood.



NEW ZEALAND UNDER LABOR GOVERNMENT

BY JOHN A. STEVENSON

NEW ZEALAND, the smallest of the British Dominions, has now for two years been under the rule of a Labor Ministry whose performances should not be without interest for the rest of the world as it has been responsible for some interesting experiments. Its leader, Premier M. J. Savage, is a native of Australia who emigrated to the adjacent Dominion as a young man, entered public life in his thirties and rose rapidly by sheer ability in the councils of the Socialist party until he became its leader four years ago. A politician of courage, resource, and imagination, he has sponsored policies which are extremely unpopular with the propertied classes, but he has, through the attractiveness of his personality and his fair-minded honesty, contrived to retain their respect.

Before the end of its first year of office the Labor party was able to translate into legislation a substantial part of its program. It began by taking over the Reserve Bank and the National Mortgage Corporation and transforming them into state institutions. It guaranteed prices for dairy produce and fixed minimum rates of wages for both industry and agriculture; it financed a generous program of school building, readmitted five-year-old children to the schools, reopened teachers' training colleges which had been closed, and encouraged by grants the Workers' Educational Association which is for the benefit of adults. It augmented the existing scale of pensions and established new pensions; it restored cuts in the salaries of civil servants, and it restored thousands of workless men to employment by a well-planned scheme of public works. Furthermore it evolved a policy of its own in the Imperial and international field, and instead of conforming meekly to the views of Downing Street, as all its predecessors had done, it emerged as a vigorous advocate of the League of Nations and a genuine system of collective security.

IN A country like New Zealand, where agriculture is easily the largest single industry, no Government could survive without agrarian support, and the Savage Ministry has launched an interesting experiment in the marketing of farm products which is meeting with considerable success and seems to be satisfying the dairy farmers. The corner stone of this policy is control of the Reserve Bank which in turn controls the banking system of the country; the Government has used, in unorthodox fashion, the Reserve Bank to secure funds for the purchase and export of the butter and cheese which contribute two-fifths of New Zealand's exports. In order to stabilize the returns of the dairy farmers, who in the past have often been penalized by the drastic fluctuations in the prices on the London market, and

objective of the plan was to have the dairy account self-balancing over a period of years.

While the Government has eliminated the marketing problem for the dairy farmers, it will not permit them to exploit their workers, and it has passed legislation which fixes the minimum wage scale for farm workers at £2 5s (\$6) per week at the age of twenty-one, with an additional seventeen shillings and sixpence per week where board and lodging is not provided, prescribes minimum standards of accommodation and four weeks of paid holiday per year for farm workers, and bans the employment of children under fifteen on dairy farms. Many farmers contend that these regulations make their costs of production too high, but thanks to increased prices in world markets the agricultural community has been reasonably well off for the last two years.

LABOR Ministry cannot afford to neglect industrial workers, and it has introduced a variety of reforms for their benefit. One of the first steps of the Savage Government was to establish a forty-hour, five-day week in industry, with a reservation that there should be exemptions for such industries as could demonstrate inability to operate efficiently under it, and it left the decision about exemptions to the Arbitration Court which is now an old institution in New Zealand as in Australia. Its personnel consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court and one representative each of the employers and workers. Trades unions could, if they chose, avoid its surveillance, but if they accepted it, they were bound by its verdicts. The workers had come to depend upon it for the maintenance of wage standards and working conditions at a decent level.

During the depression, however, the Coalition Ministry of Premier Forbes had abolished compulsory arbitration with the object of making wage rates more flexible in a downward direction. When unemployment became rife the workers were in no position without the protection of the Court to resist wage cuts, and they were delighted at the restoration of the Court with its old powers. But the Government has also decreed that all workers who came under a particular Court award must join the trades union which the award covers, and as a result New Zealand now has a system of compulsory unionism. In regard to hours of labor the Court has fixed a

maximum of forty-four hours for shops and offices and has exempted from the forty-hour provision a few exceptional industries, but it has ruled it applicable to the railways and other public services and to the great majority of industries. In most cases the shorter working week has resulted in an increase of the working force, but in others production has been maintained with little or no addition to the personnel.

The cuts in the wages of civil servants and industrial workers have been restored, and for all males of twenty-one years a minimum wage scale of £3 16s (\$16) per week has been established. For the registered unemployed, whose numbers have been greatly reduced since the Government took office, the rate of sustenance payments has been raised over fifty per cent. with the result that an unemployed man with a wife and two children now draws £2 3s (\$10.50) per week. One interesting innovation is that the native Maoris, who are far from a decadent race, receive the same rates of benefit as the whites. The unemployment insurance fund to which the workers contribute is now in good financial shape as with increased employment the annual drain on it has been lessened.

THE traditional generosity of New Zealand to its less fortunate citizens has become even more marked under the Savage Ministry. Old age pensions, which are available to everybody, including naturalized aliens, who have lived twenty years in New Zealand, and which are given to men at the age of sixty-five and to women at sixty, have been increased from seventeen shillings and sixpence (\$4.25) to twenty-two shillings and sixpence (\$5.00) per week. The pensions of widows have been raised fifty per cent. with the result that a widow with one child now gets thirty shillings (\$7.50) per week, with ten shillings (\$2.50) extra for every additional child, and even deserted wives now secure this pension. Pensions for all persons permanently incapacitated for employment have been inaugurated; the improvement of housing conditions for the working classes has had special attention; and a housing department which finances its operations with money supplied by the Reserve Bank has embarked upon an extensive program and built a large number of low-cost houses which are claimed to be better than those available to wage-earners in any other country. Again, once

certain administrative difficulties which prevent today nationwide coverage for the schemes are overcome, all school children will get free dental treatment and half a pint of milk free every day.

Such reforms command general assent but there is considerable criticism of the Ministry's policy of eliminating a number of Boards which, nominally independent of political control, had charge of such activities as transportation, unemployment, and broadcasting. With these branches now under direct governmental control, there are allegations of political interference and patronage which impair the efficiency of the services. In 1932 broadcasting had been organized on the model of the British and Canadian systems, but the Savage Ministry has placed it under the control of the Cabinet and appointed Professor Shelley, of the University of New Zealand, Controller of National Broadcasting. A separate service for commercial advertising has been created and the experiment of broadcasting parliamentary debates has been inaugurated; it is very unpopular with the press, but Premier Savage defends it on the ground that the papers being most conservative in their outlook were not providing the impartial reports of the proceedings of Parliament or even adequate news about them. So far the public has taken kindly to the experiment and the Labor party, which has the edge on its opponent in debating ability, benefits politically. Its other reform measures include a scheme for the downward readjustment of farm debts, an Industrial Efficiency Act which prescribes a plan for the rationalization of industries, a bill which allows organizations of civil servants and trades unions to affiliate with a political party and contribute to its funds, and the removal of the ban upon the importation of certain kinds of political literature.

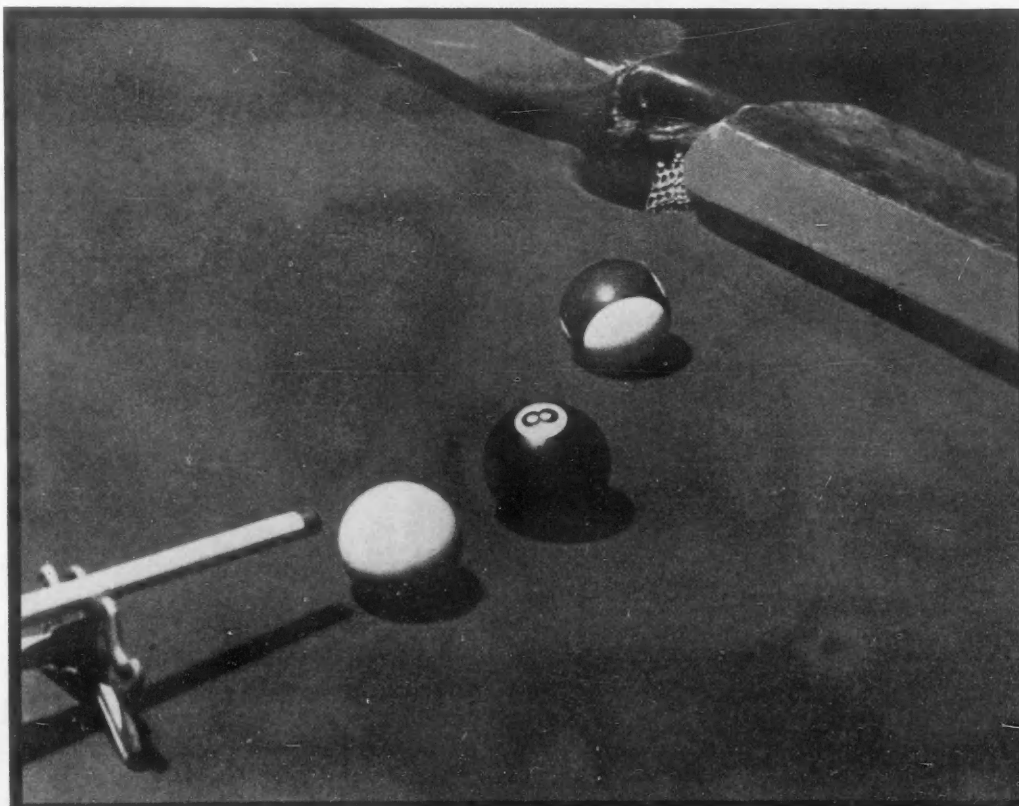
THE Government has been fortunate in the expansion of foreign trade which has taken place under its regime, exports and imports for the fiscal year 1936-37, which ended on September 30 last, being valued respectively at 53 and 43.66 million pounds sterling as compared with 38.40 and 28.39 million pounds in the previous fiscal year, and it has been able as a result of the prosperity generated by increased exports and the consequent enlargement of revenues to show a nominal surplus in its budgets. But it has also increased the public debt, and conservative critics maintain that it is carrying its public works' program to dangerous lengths, not because the works are in themselves undesirable, but because New Zealand cannot afford them on such a scale and should be husbanding her resources against the day of another depression. Moreover the cost of living has been rising steadily, and, as its rise increases local costs of production, domestic manu-

SNOW—IN APRIL

SOFTLY and steadily the sky
Darkened.
As if someone
In a little house
Had drawn all the shades.
Then the drifting, whirling
Macabre dance of the snow.
Now moving tempestuously in fantastic whorls;
Now falling, like a velvet curtain
Straight down
Onto the brown earth.
And just as suddenly
Someone snapped all the shades up again.
And the sun hurried out indignantly
To pick up the snow flowers!

—MONA GOULD.

to guarantee them a decent standard of living, the Government now buys all the butter and cheese destined for export at a price based upon the average ruling in the last ten years. The Reserve Bank has a special "Dairy Industry Account" out of which payments are made to the dairy factories, all run on a co-operative basis, and the Government arranges for the shipping and for the marketing through its own organization in London, which credits the proceeds of the sales to the "Dairy Industry Account". In the first season's operation of the scheme there was a slight deficit, and for the present season, since the prices paid to the producers have been increased to cover increased costs of production, the deficit is expected to be somewhat larger; but the avowed



"MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAY." A sad still-life study in British politics and international affairs, in which it appears that a great deal of "English" will be necessary on the cue-ball. The photo-cartoon is by Nicholas Lipton, University Settlement Camera Club, Toronto.

THE MEADOWLARK

I KNOW it's April, for the air is cool
And clear, and dances round the pasture pool;
Dead grass with secret amber warmth is rife
And ruby light whips orchard bark to life
Till swift expectant sweetness stabs my blood
As from a grey-coiled apple bough a flood
Of flute-like calls proclaim he's here,
The Meadowlark—gay bugler of the year.

—F. B. M. COLLIER.

facturers have been complaining bitterly that they are finding it more and more difficult to meet foreign competition. So the Government in its latest budget has tried to pacify them by an upward revision of the tariff on a number of commodities; it has also shown its sympathy with industrial development by sponsoring a scheme for the establishment of a state-owned iron and steel industry, which will use local ores. It is paying some attention to the problem of defence but it has not increased its appropriations for armaments on the same scale as Australia has done.

In its policies the Savage Ministry has been guided by generous humanitarian principles and it has shown considerable capacity for giving effective attention to pressing problems. But a real testing time will come for it if the present trend of declining exports should gather momentum and prosperity fade away. A general election is due some time this year and while it should retain the support of the grateful working classes, it might have great difficulty in securing a new mandate if the farmers, aggrieved at the reappearance of hard times, turn solidly against it.

THE FRONT PAGE

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is in itself no reason for sneering at the economic importance of the business which these variously motivated people bring with them; and that importance is very great indeed.

One of our contributors, Mr. A. B. Mackay, who is chairman of the Western Division of the Canadian Automobile Association, points out that there is no reason why we should not look forward (considering our immediate proximity to 120 millions of the most touristically inclined people in the world) to an annual visitation of 50 million tourists; and large as the figure seems in proportion to our own eleven millions of population, it is after all not unreasonable in view of the character and wealth of the neighboring country. As everybody who has done any touring knows, the average expenditure per diem is considerably greater than the average daily expenditure of the same people when at home; so that if these visitors remain with us for an average time of two days and spend in that time as much as the average Canadian would spend in three and two-third days, it follows that each hundred of them will consume as much of our Canadian goods as a permanent resident would consume in a year, with the result that 50 million of them would bring us the purchasing power of an additional half million of population, without competing in any way with our existing producers. The fact is that the tourist trade, while an "invisible" export so far as the statistics are concerned, is the safest export that we can develop, for no tariff disputes will interfere with it and no change of consumers' tastes is likely to cut it down. Canada is singularly rich, for this continent, in all the things which attract tourists to come and see them. All that we have to attend to is the mechanics of the tourist process—the things which make travel easy, comfortable, interesting and safe.

D'ANNUNZIO'S BIRTH

IT APPEARS that we owe an apology to the memory of the late Gabriele D'Annunzio for a statement which appeared in this column shortly after his recent death. The hard-worked journalist is under the necessity of relying on a good deal upon certain standard works of reference, among which the "Who's Who" of London, England, is in the front rank. In the very recent edition of that work which stands upon our shelves, there appears the same statement concerning the birth of the famous Italian writer and aviator as has been appearing in previous annual issues for some thirty years, namely that he was born at Pescara in 1864, the son of Duchessa Maria Galesse di Roma. The name of his father is not mentioned. "Who's Who" is so habitually infallible, and has been repeating this statement for so long, that we had no hesitation in accepting it as adequate corroboration of the statement in the

TYPES OF OUR TIMES

THE MILITARIST

HIS thoughts in uniform march down Upon an unsuspecting town.

THE DIPLOMAT

He'll handle crises with finesse Provided they're in formal dress.

THE SOCIALIST

He claims that wealth is for the many Even when there isn't any.

THE PACIFIST

He thinks that men are men of peace And never credits the police.

THE CAPITALIST

He claims that men who build up riches Have title to two pair of britches.

—HAL FRANK.

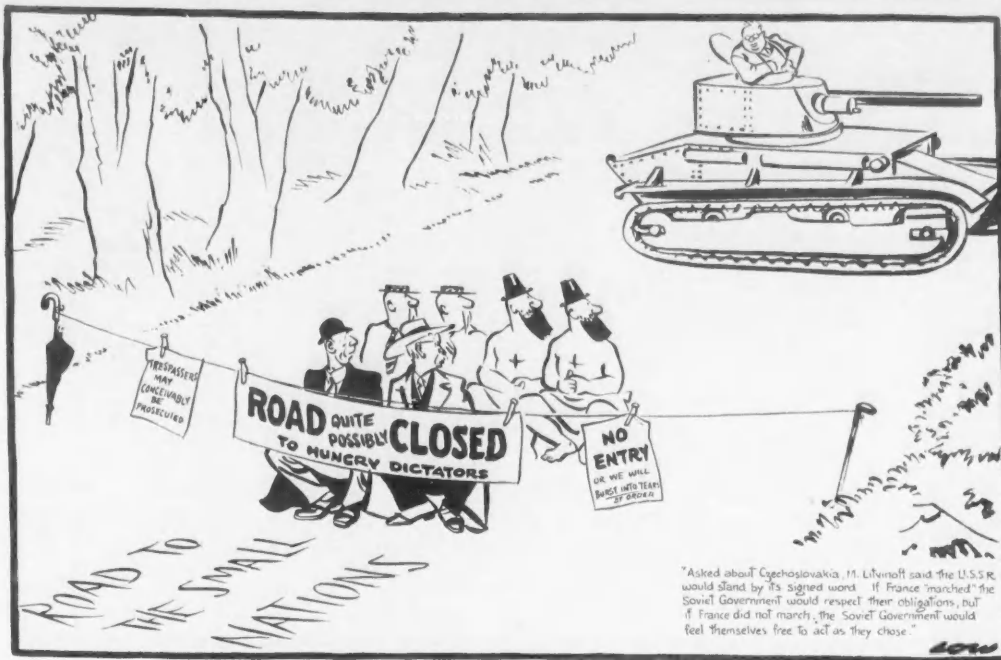
"Letters" of the famous American critic, James Huneker, that d'Annunzio was illegitimate. Yet we find upon investigation that this allegation has been formally contradicted in print at least as far back as fifteen years ago when Ernest Boyd in an introduction to the Modern Library edition of "The Child of Pleasure" stated that the author, "as proven by his birth certificate," was born on March 12, 1863, "the son of Francesco Paolo d'Annunzio and Luisa de Benedicis."

The persistence of the legend associating d'Annunzio with a member of the highest aristocracy of Italy strikes us as singular in the extreme. There is however just a possibility that the eminent author himself did not so greatly object to it prior to the year 1924, when he was created Prince of Montenevoso for his conspicuous services in the revival of the Italian national spirit, and was thus enabled to take a place among the Italian aristocracy in his own right. It is in the highest degree improbable that posterity's estimate of this great artist and remarkable personage will be either raised or lowered by the knowledge that he was born in respectable wedlock, but for the sake of historical accuracy we are glad to give publicity to Mr. Boyd's evidence.

ENGLISH LABOR VIEWS

THE English by-election of last week compels the world, and Canadians in particular, to pay more attention to the views and feelings of the Labor opposition to the National Government. They are curious and surprising views for a party which only a few months ago was animated by a fairly extreme pacifism; but they are not the less important because they are new and surprising.

The clearest exponent of the ideas which are now determining Labor policies in England is the brilliant Harold J. Laski, once a member of the staff of McGill University, and an outstanding authority on the analysis of contemporary political forces. Mr. Laski contributed recently to the *Daily Herald*, the London Labor paper, an article on Lord Halifax, which indicates very clearly what the Labor objection to him is. It is that he does not want war. "War, Lord Halifax thinks, means revolution, and revolution means a Socialist society. Accommodation to the demands of the dictators is far better than such a 'tragedy'." But



"MON DIEU, SIR, LOOK! THAT CAD'S NOT PLAYING THE GAME."

in seeking to avoid war for the wrong reason Lord Halifax will merely get the country into the wrong war. "He has no notion of how intimate is the interdependence of peace and democratic institutions. All his gestures will be noble gestures. All his words will be pacific words. But, piece by piece, he will surrender the fortresses of democracy. He will betray them all like a gentleman. He will carry us over into what is effectively the Fascist camp in the simple faith that he is fighting the battle of democracy. . . . The premises upon which he acts involve the grim assumption that the dictators can be won to the service of the causes they exist above all to destroy."

ELSEWHERE Mr. Laski says that the Government is persuaded that deals can be made which will save Great Britain from war; that they regard no sacrifice as too great for that end. "Austria, Spain, Czechoslovakia, China, the Soviet Union—they matter nothing alongside the imperative need for peace." Well, the opposite policy to that, and the policy which Mr. Laski is implicitly asserting as his own and that of the Labor party, is that peace matters nothing alongside the imperative need for the salvation of Austria, Spain, Czechoslovakia, China and the Soviet Union. It is the doctrine of the religious war. Every country which has even the faintest inclination towards democracy—and the inclination of the Soviet Union and Loyalist Spain seems rather slight and even China wears its democracy with a difference—must be rescued by Great Britain, at whatever cost, and with or without the assistance of the other democracies, which happen to include Canada as well as the United States.

It is easy to understand, and not hard to sympathize with, Mr. Laski's feelings; they are those of a kindly man, a Socialist, a democrat and a Jew. But it is not so easy to accept the wisdom of the policy to which those feelings, more than any practical considerations, have led him. He takes no heed of the incomplete state of British military preparation, a state brought about by policies similarly based on feelings rather than on realities. He attaches no weight to the inevitable divergencies of interest between the autocracies, which are really far more concerned with the advancement of their respective national interests than with the conversion of the world to a particular political theory. Above all, his chief difference with Lord Halifax is due to the fact that he agrees with him. He too thinks that war means revolution, and revolution means a Socialist society. On these terms Mr. Laski has no serious objection to war. It is as well that Canadians should realize that the British Labor Party shares his view.

PASTEURIZATION

THE public health legislation of the Hepburn Government has been courageous and progressive, and these adjectives are particularly applicable to the pasteurization measure finally adopted. While not as complete in the area of its operation as we should have liked, this measure probably goes as far as it is wise to go at the moment, and we look forward to seeing it extended as education and facilities pro-

gress in the rural parts. The dangers from which pasteurization protects us increase in geometric ratio with the size of the "pool" of milk handled through a single distributing agent, for a single source of contagion can affect a hundred thousand gallons as readily as a single gallon. Pasteurization is therefore less urgent where the milk of only a few cows is handled by each agency, as is usually the case in thinly settled districts. Even so, we think that visitors to summer resorts, who have it in their power to choose between places with and without pasteurization, are rapidly learning to insist that the same safeguards which they expect at home shall be enforced in the places where they and their families spend the summer months.

THE PRINCESS

BY D. D. CALVIN

AT A "stag" table in the first-class dining-saloon of the *Gigantic*, on a westward voyage a few years ago, there sat four men: a Yankee engineer on leave from his work in Soviet Russia, an Englishman who may have been a remittance man, a Virginian in the tobacco business, and the Canadian who told this story.

The Virginian devoted the days to drinking, but always—or so it seemed—with the definite idea of postponing complete saturation until after dinner. He was a silent fellow, but at lunch on the last day of the voyage he suddenly found speech. He told the other three men that he had discovered among the passengers a Russian princess, travelling under an assumed name. The poor girl had been through dreadful sufferings, he said, but they were over, and he was going to marry her as soon as they landed in New York. And might he bring her to their table for dinner that evening?

DINNER was served at eight o'clock, and the Virginian presented his princess. She was a tall, graceful creature, very pale, her dark hair parted in the middle; in a severe black dinner-gown she made an interesting and appealing figure.

Conversation lagged: the princess spoke little English, and the Virginian, under the stimulus of the occasion, had got a little ahead of time on his alcoholic schedule. Soon he was fully occupied with trying to sit up and eat his dinner.

The engineer did his best, but got little response from the lady. At last he told her that he wanted to send postcards to various friends in Russia; would the princess mind helping him to put his message into Russian? She feared she couldn't, she had been too long away from her own country. The Canadian glanced quickly at her; where had she been, he wondered. He asked her, and was told "in India." "Oh! and what did you think of the Taj Mahal?" he said, for he had been in India himself. "I thought"—she felt for the words—"I thought it was—what you call—swell." The American engineer raised an eyebrow. "Where else have you lived?" he asked. "I

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was in Canada," she said, speaking carefully in her Russian accent. "That's interesting," said he, "my friend here is from Canada." "Oh . . . I did not know," said the princess quickly. . . .

DINNER was over. The Virginian was just able to get to his feet, the Englishman and the engineer steadied him, each with a hand to an elbow. The princess took the Canadian's arm, as they left the table. "So you're from Oshawa," she said—in the authentic speech of the Ontario Public Schools.

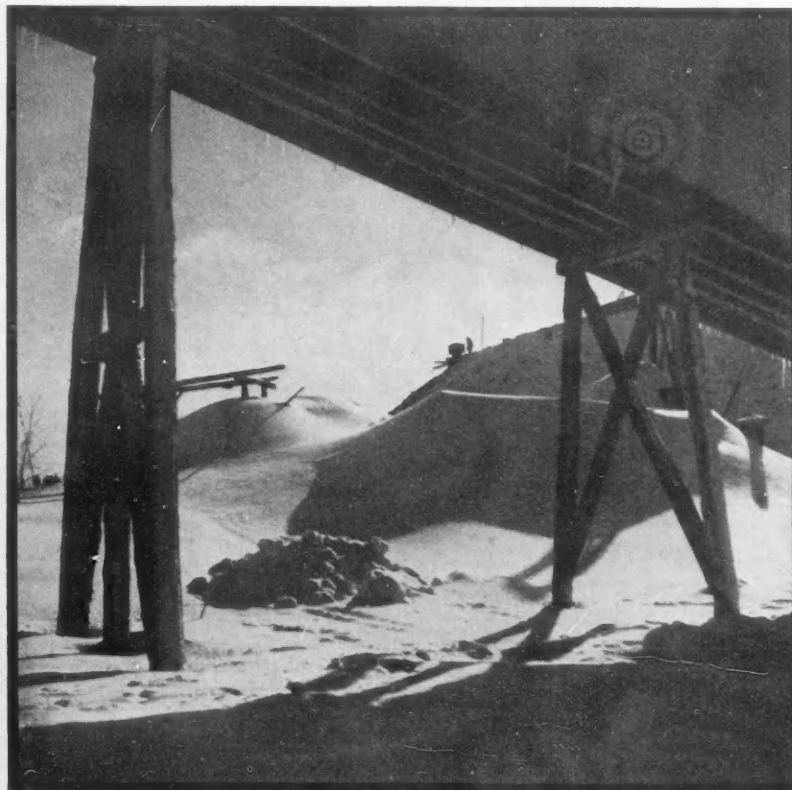
APRIL REGRETS

APRIL is too busy for my grief. Life must be drawn up through the trembling tip Of every poplar shoot across the valley. And that takes time, you know— Just so much sun, And haze and rain and dew in just proportion. Leaves must uncurl, grow green On proper schedule Though I weep that you Will not be needing shade this dusty summer.

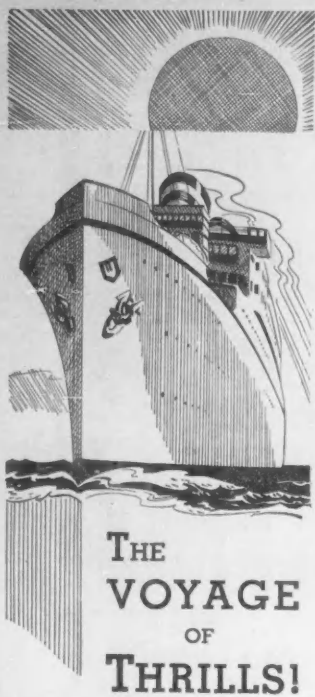
April is sorry but she can't arrange An hour, a moment's pause for decent mourning . . . Oh God, you chose a cruel month to die in.

—JOYCE MARSHALL.

"Well . . . I come from . . . well, never mind the town, it's near Lake Huron. No, I was never in India, or in Russia." She laughed; "I'm a cabaret singer out in Los Angeles. . . . Say, he's a dumb cluck, that smoke drummer! . . . No, I won't have any coffee, thanks. . . . Well, g'night!"



WHERE WINTER STILL PERSISTS. By his selection of similar straight-line rhythms in the landscape where no mine exists and in the scene where a mine is in operation, the photographer, J. Vernon Sambrook, 51 First Street, Kirkland Lake, Ont., possibly suggests that there are winter characteristics of the North Country that will remain unchanged in spite of all developments.



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—Ottawa Letter

A LIGHT IN THE WINDOW

BY RIDEAU BANKS

ALL available portents at the present moment justify the expectation that the week which includes July 5, 6 and 7 next is destined to become famous as Old Home Week in the annals of the Dominion Conservative Party.

On those days a National Convention is to be held in the National Capital. And the "welcome" sign is being inscribed on the door-mat for both former Reconstructionists and supporters of the Union National in Quebec Province to return to the Federal fold of the Grand Old Party.

It is significant to note that, at the meeting of the National Convention Committee in the Conservative Caucus Room on Parliament Hill over the past week-end, neither the Reconstructionists nor the supporters of the Union National were mentioned publicly by name. In both cases, however, the reasons were exactly opposite.

IN THE case of Hon. "Harry" Stevens, the Grand Old Party is prepared to stand just a little on its dignity. It is not going to fall down on its knees to petition his return. If the Crusading Hero of the small retail merchants will simply come and knock upon the door, he will be re-admitted and, in due course, the fatted calf ceremony may even be carried out in his honor. But first he must go through a form of recantation to the extent of declaring himself once again a Conservative and no longer a Reconstructionist.

As the Reconstruction Party is recognized on Parliament Hill as belonging already to the limbo of forgotten political movements—such as, for instance, the Patrons of Industry—the Federal Tories presumably feel that they are leaving little to chance if they go no farther in the direction of a reconciliation with Mr. Stevens than placing a lamp in the window to light his return.

With the members of the Union National and dynamic Premier Maurice Duplessis himself, however, the motive is thoroughly different. What the Conservatives are anxious to do in this direction is to avoid causing any embarrassment. Mr. Duplessis is recognized as conducting, in his own balliwick, a unique political show. His is essentially a Quebec-First performance and he had enlisted the co-operation of provincial Liberals as well as provincial Conservatives to such an end. If, consequently, the suspicion were to be raised that the Quebec Premier was simply playing the game of the Tories, the result to his prestige in the province might be damaging to a degree.

AND so, for these highly contrasting reasons, the National Convention Committee has refrained from addressing any open overtures to either Mr. Stevens or to the Tory wing of the Duplessis movement. Instead, it has evolved two formulae which, on the assumption that subtlety is still to play a part in politics in spite of the electoral enactments now in process of being enacted, should furnish encouraging evidence to Conservatives that the quality has not wholly died out in the party. The first formula includes as delegates to the approaching convention "Conservative Privy Counsellors who still support the party." Such a definition will admit Mr. Stevens—on the simple condition that the Leader of the erstwhile Reconstruction Party will declare his support of the party from which he first gained his Privy Counsellorship. The second formula is of like character. It includes as delegates to the Convention members of provincial legislatures who support "the Federal Conservative Party." Under this regulation former Conservatives who are now sitting as supporters of Premier Duplessis in the Quebec House automatically become delegates—on the simple condition that they choose to attend. Mr. Duplessis himself, who first became a party leader in French-speaking Canada as the head of the Provincial Conservative minority, becomes fully eligible. Indeed, it may be said that the formula adopted could hardly be a more pressing invitation to the Quebec Premier and his basically Tory followers if it were hand engraved and delivered personally by the National Convention Committee itself.

weakness of his position, of course, is that he has no place else to go, politically speaking, than back to Toryism. On his own admission the Reconstruction Party is a spent force. In his speech of last week he eschewed the idea of any alliance with the Social Credit forces. There is no room for him in Liberalism. And while a berth has been suggested for him with the C.C.F.—he has been mentioned lately as the British Columbian leader of the Socialists—the trend of the time seems to be away from that party and to make the idea of any association with it of dubious attractiveness.

Consequently, there would seem to be nothing much better than a proverbial Hobson's choice facing Mr. Stevens. If he still wants to go places in politics—and his speech of last week in the House served as a notable reminder of the abilities he possesses—he has no alternative to meeting the simple conditions which the National Convention Committee has laid down. Indeed, when the extent of the disruption which the Reconstruction movement caused in the Conservative Party back in 1935 is considered, Mr. Stevens is entitled to feel highly flattered by the fact that the National Convention Committee has not made the terms of atonement more difficult to meet.

IN THE case of the original Tory affiliates of the Union National, prophecies are more difficult. As already mentioned, the supporters of Premier Duplessis cannot follow any course which would leave them open to the charge of simply being pawns in the Conservative Party game. If they project themselves into the Federal Tory picture, consequently, it can only be with the intention of dominating it and of making the Conservative Party the Federal instrument of the new nationalism for which the Union National stands in the provincial field. But what would be the re-action of co-operation from this motive upon popular Conservatism in the rest of Canada?

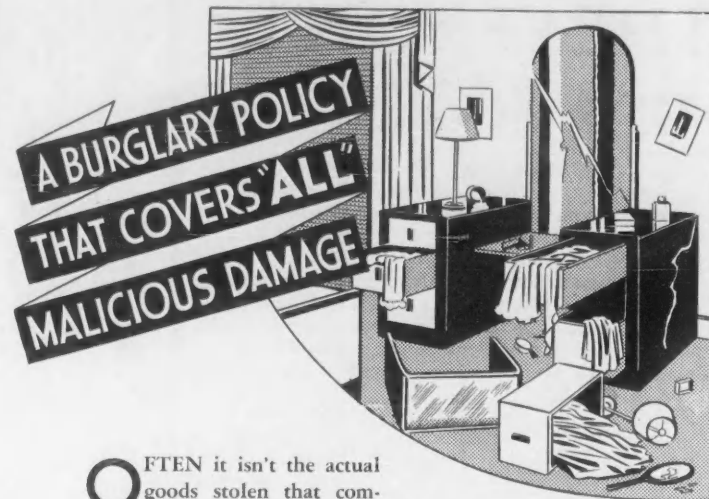
is traditional Toryism in eight Canadian provinces prepared to enter as junior partner into a Duplessis-controlled alliance—even if the bait of ultimate power is dangled to make the project attractive?

As a matter of fact, evidences of uneasiness over the current party strategy of seeking an alliance with the Union National forces are already commencing to be manifested by Conservatism in several provinces. The West is particularly opposed to any Ottawa-Quebec axis. Out on the Prairies the people are disposed to be somewhat jealous of their rights to radicalism. And the idea of a tie-up with the author of the famous Quebec padlock law does not only appeal to them as unpalatable; it also strikes them as simply a short-cut to political suicide.

ALTOGETHER, the present outlook is that when the Convention opens on July 5 next, among the 1,500 voting delegates, Hon. H. H. Stevens will be conspicuous by his presence. The Tory members of the Union National are a more doubtful quantity—and they are doubtful in more ways than one. The advisability of an open alliance between the Federal Conservative Party and Premier Duplessis is a question upon which room for a difference of opinion definitely exists. It exists, especially, in view of the fact that, as yet, no reform law has been proposed which would make secret understandings between two nominally distinct political forces illegal.

COMING EVENTS

FRESH from a six-month tour which has taken it to almost every important city east of the Mississippi River, "Brother Rat," the military college comedy which played a highly successful engagement here last October, returns to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for one week, beginning Monday, April 18.



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—History of Canada, April 4-11

LITTLE DOGIE TAX

TWO of Canada's most spectacular institutions of law production closed down for the season during the week. The Alberta Legislature was prorogued by Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Bowen. The Ontario Legislature was prorogued by Lieutenant-Governor Albert Matthews. One hundred and two bills became law during the Alberta session and apparently nobody took the time to count the exact number that were passed by the Ontario House. In any case, the Alberta legislators far outdistanced their Ontario contemporaries in attention-gaining brilliance during the last few hours of their labors, for they brought forth and gave third reading to a measure to authorize a method of taxation that is entirely new to this Dominion. The new tax law, however, has not yet been proclaimed nor will it be until it has been submitted to the Alberta Supreme Court for a test of its validity. In brief the Alberta Act replaces land taxes on farm lands by a production tax. In future—if the Supreme Court agrees that it is constitutionally possible by Act of Legislature—the Alberta farmer will pay a seven per cent. tax on the agricultural products which he grows. At the same time he will be automatically provided with a system of crop insurance. The most controversial of the Ontario Legislature's last minute enactments also had an aroma of insurance about it but even its supporters could scarcely call it progressive legislation. It was an amendment to the Trustee Act sponsored by the Chief Liberal Whip, Ian T. Strachan, which abolished the right of an estate to collect damages for the death or loss of expectancy of life of a person who, for example, is killed in an automobile accident. The Legislature refused even to adopt the recommendation of its Legal Bills Committee that at least the widow, husband, parent or child of such a person should be allowed to collect monetary compensation for the loss.

DOMINION

Appointments: Col. S. T. Wood, Commissioner of the R.C.M.P., as a member of the North West Territories Council; Andrew Carmichael as Collector of Customs and Excise for the Port of Vancouver; Aime Boucher, Pierreville, Que., as a member of the Canadian Farm Loan Board.

Electoral Reform: Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, introduced two bills to check corrupt practices in federal political activity and elections. The bills, which are to be referred to a special thirty-member committee for study, provide for fines ranging from \$200 to \$5,000 and prison sentences ranging from two months to two years.

Privy Council Appeals: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, announced that legislation abolishing appeals to the Privy Council will likely be enacted by the present Government although possibly not at the present session of Parliament.

Radio: Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, told the Parliamentary Committee on Radio that the Government does not regard an unexpended sum (said to be \$1,000,000) collected for radio receiving licenses in the time of the Canadian Radio Commission, as now being the property of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. J. Earl Lawson (Con., York South) told the Radio Committee that because it refused to hear evidence from witnesses other than CBC officials he would take no part in the preparation of its report to Parliament.

Railways: The Senate's railway enquiry committee elected Rt. Hon. George P. Graham and Hon. C. P. Beaubien as joint chairmen and engaged Col. O. M. Biggar, K.C., as counsel.

ALBERTA

Relief: Two thousand heads of families, on relief in Calgary and required to work forty hours per month on civic projects, went on strike in protest against reduced food allowances; their application to the Alberta Government for a Conciliation Board was refused, Hon. E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry, announcing that the dispute is outside the scope of the provincial Labor Disputes Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Health: Approximately two thousand of the 21,000 young men and women enrolled in British Columbia's physical education and recreational program gave in Vancouver Canada's first impressive mass demonstration of Government-sponsored physical training for civilians.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Election Act: Clause barring clergymen from becoming members of the provincial Legislative Assembly was retained when the House considered a proposed new election Act.

NOVA SCOTIA

Estimates: Capital estimates totaling \$6,825,427 were tabled in the Legislature; most of the amount is for highways improvements.

ONTARIO

Education: Committee of inquiry into the costs of education, headed by Dr. Duncan McArthur, Deputy Minister of Education, presented its report which advised against any reduction in the present sixteen years age for compulsory school attendance.

Health: The Government earmarked \$40,000 in the estimates of the Preventable Diseases Branch as a fund to fight infantile paralysis should a second epidemic occur this summer.

Hydro: Bill to validate the new contracts of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission with Beauharnois, Gatineau and MacLaren power companies was given third reading.

P.E.I.

Budget: Premier Thane Campbell tabled estimates for year ending December 31, 1938; he budgeted for a deficit of \$56,933, estimating total ordinary revenue at \$1,886,701 and total ordinary expenditures at \$1,934,634.

QUEBEC

Labor: Legislative Council gave second reading to bill sponsored by the Government to render unincorporated trade union groups actionable in the law courts and judgments against them enforceable as against their movable or immovable property.

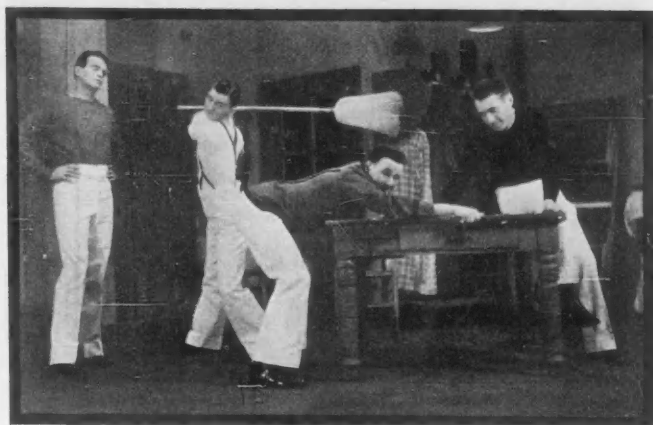
Public Accounts: The Provincial Public Accounts Committee was adjourned for the year and Premier Duplessis promised "startling proceedings" as the result of its investigations; he subsequently announced that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Charles Lanctot, K.C., former Assistant Attorney-General.

SASKATCHEWAN

Rowell Commission: Hon. T. C. Davis, Attorney-General, announced that he will consult with Manitoba Government officials regarding preparation of a Prairie Provinces reply to any suggestions by other Provinces to the Rowell Royal Commission which might hurt the Prairies if adopted.

OBITUARY

Brown, Dr. Price, Toronto, historical novelist, physician (94). **Cochrane,** Mrs. Grace, Brooklyn, N.Y., journalist, author, past president Montreal Women's Press Club.



"BROTHER RAT." A scene from the hilarious comedy of military school life which returns to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week beginning April 18.

Conger, Col. W. S., Ottawa, retired officer C.A.P.C., noted lawn bowler (60). **Cosentino,** Agostino, Toronto, wholesale fruit dealer, father of noted tenor Nicholas Cosentino (68). **Currie,** William, Montreal, vice-president Dominion Paper Co. (63). **Fleming,** David Howard, Toronto, consulting engineer, former city engineer of Owen Sound (50). **Flinton,** Rev. Canon J. W., Victoria, B.C., for fifty years clergyman in various parishes of Anglican diocese of Columbia (71). **Hall,** Robert Richard (K.C.), Peterborough, Ont., Liberal M.P. for West Peterborough (73). **Hamilton,** Dr. J. H., Revelstoke, B.C., M.O.H. of Revelstoke (56). **Harrison,** Dr. John D., Edmonton, physician, member Board of Governors of University of Alberta (72). **James,** Edward H., Montreal, consulting engineer, noted for work in connection with Halifax, Saint John and Vancouver harbors (51).

Macdonald, Peter Daniel, Ottawa, chief examiner of Auditor General's Department (59). **Macdonnell,** Hon. Norman Scarth, Toronto, Justice of Supreme Court of Ontario, Appellate Division, former senior member law firm Macdonnell, Mortimer & Kennedy, Rhodes Scholar for Ontario in 1907 (51). **McDonald,** Lachlan T., Toronto, Past Grand Master Masonic Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan (78). **O'Connell,** Ald. Thomas, Montreal, director Capitol Trust Co., past president Master Plumbers' Association, member of Montreal city council for thirty years (70). **Riach,** Charles, Prince Albert, Sask., registrar of land titles at Prince Albert (50). **Rosborough,** John W., Regina, chartered accountant (56). **Smith,** William Henry, (Mus. Doc.), Toronto, organist St. Monica's Anglican Church, former member of staffs of Trinity College Schools, Port Hope, and Ridley College, St. Catharines (70).

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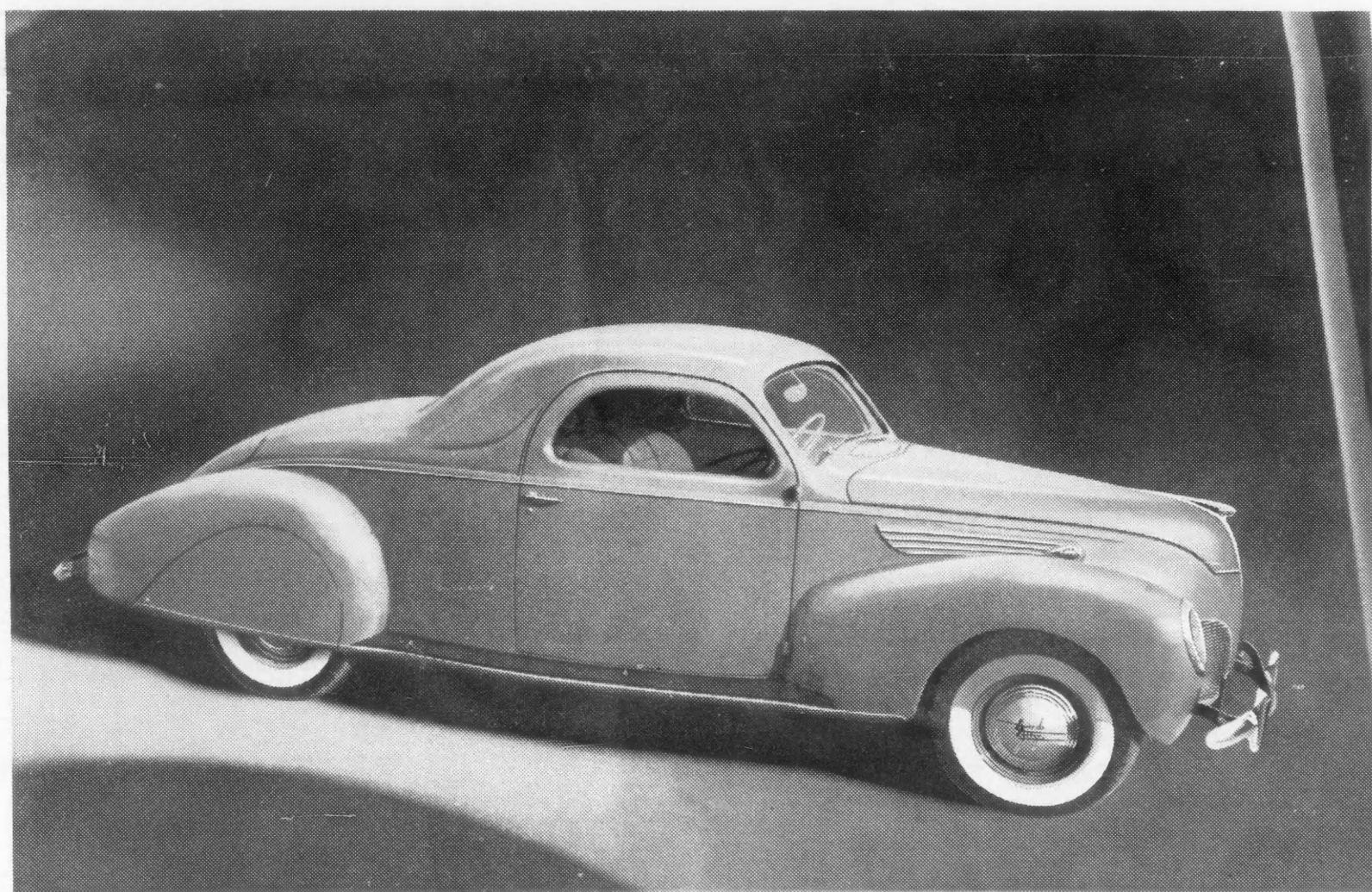
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Parliament can, of course, amend The Bank Act at any time, but every ten years that Act is thrown open for what is known as the "Decennial Revision". Bank officers are called before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. They are examined and cross-examined by members and every phase of banking is fully disclosed.

It is a large committee which includes many of the ablest minds in Parliament. Every province and every political party is represented on it, so that Canadians do not lack in any sense for the most penetrating examination of the business of banking.

Canadians as a people thus regulate the business of banking through their elected representatives. Into The Bank Act, by reason of the work of this Committee over the years, have been built all of the safeguards prompted by experience.

In addition, Canada's chartered banks are supervised in various other ways and operate under almost continuous scrutiny. Shareholders appoint their own auditors—chartered accountants—who closely examine each bank's affairs.

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them or if they contain falsity or deceit.

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There is no "money monopoly" in banking. Any group of responsible people who will get \$500,000 capital subscribed and half of it paid up, and who fulfil the requirements of The Bank Act, can start a bank. The requirements are devised to safeguard the people against fly-by-night promoters.

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE crowd of Snow White aficionados has continued to pour unabated into the Uptown and it begins to look as if the Disney film would run somewhere till the celluloid drops into tatters. Checking up on the first viewing of "Snow White" I found that the picture escaped with one small excision from the local censors—the blinding flash of light on the point of the huntsman's dagger as he approached Snow White in the forest. Even that deletion seemed scarcely necessary. If Ontario children are going to develop chorea and other horrors from watching "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" the omission of one relatively harmless dramatic highlight is hardly likely to check it. Did Disney submit after all to violation of his masterpiece? Or did they just snip it out when nobody was looking?

There are one or two omissions in the original version that still leave one a little dissatisfied. What became of the unfortunate huntsman? And of the cake of soap that Dopey swallowed? And why, when every other creature in the film moved with smooth and beautiful precision, was the poor cardboard Prince allowed nothing more than a few amorous jerks?

IT IS possible that Disney, who never seems to do anything inadvertently, meant his Prince as a comment on screen-heroes in general. Maybe he wanted to suggest that feminine emotions are what count on the screen and the male support is nothing more than a peg—usually a very wooden peg—to hang them on. The Queen's fury and Snow White's yearnings are right in line with Bette Davis' curdled rages and Greta Garbo's ecstatic trances. Probably Mr. Disney reckoned on our being so fascinated by the passions of the ladies in his film that we wouldn't pay any attention anyway to the little paper hero who is swept along with them. After all, nobody expects to be impressed by the pallid young gentleman that Garbo embraces or that Bette Davis slaps and spurns and suffers over.

The malignant passages of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" turn out, on a second viewing to be by far the most enchanting sequences to look at in the film. I have never seen a lovelier moving line on the screen than the sweep of the Queen's scarlet-lined cloak as she rounds the curves of the winding staircase. And the two vultures who follow her and wheel and float downwards when she vanishes over the cliff are worth, aesthetically at any rate, a dozen of Snow White with her bisque prettiness.

THE only new offering that turned up during the week was a perfectly terrible double-feature film, "Swing Your Lady." This is a picture that kicks every tradition of gentlemanly sportsmanship terrifically in the pants. The hero (Nat Pendleton) is a sub-human professional wrestler who is being led about the hill-billy country by a troupe of trainers and managers. He is to be matched against a local lady blacksmith (Louise Fazenda), the sporting arrangements for the event being spelled out above his head, to save his feelings. The lady is brought in, a mattress is thrown on the floor and the hero is instructed to show her a few holds. Unfortunately at

first sight of his opponent he experiences the delicious emotion of love (he had previously chased a middle-aged chambermaid up to the top of an old-fashioned Jacques and Hayes bedstead); and now though he tries to follow instructions he breaks down and kisses her passionately in the midst of a half-hearted hammerlock. A match is finally arranged between the wrestler and a whiskered hill-billy, and from the moment the referee arrives, inquiring briskly, "Now which of your boys do you want to win?" till the hero playfully jounces his opponent on his head, like a plunger in a churn, every vestigial ethic that might still exist in sporting circles is monstrously violated.

The outrageousness and bear-garden idiocy of "Swing Your Lady" the incredibly sub-mental types employed, should make any civilized movie-goer despair of the movies and humanity. Actually the picture is quite funny comedy. It hasn't a single thing to be said for it except that it makes you laugh. I found it a lot more relaxing and even con-

AMONG THE AMATEURS

BY NANCY PYPER

THE Shakespeare Society, under the direction of Francis E. Tolhurst and G. Wilson Knight, presented "Hamlet" to three packed houses at Hart House Theatre last week. The production was an interesting one; there was little cutting of the text, and the actors wore colorful Eighteenth century costumes. Professor Wilson Knight played "Hamlet" and played him with an intellectual force and integrity that showed a careful, detailed study of the character. He made us feel Hamlet's conflict after the Ghost's injunction; we felt his agony of mind in his search for proof, and his distraction when, proof given, he was forced to kill in revenge. We saw clearly the feigned madness, and its stern control, with a momentary lapse at Ophelia's grave, which showed, more than anything else, his complete sanity before and afterwards. But, though these things were obviously felt by the actor, they did not quite express themselves in the acting. There were notably good moments—his scene with the players, and his scene with his mother—but generally it was more an intellectual presentation than a living creation of character, a distinction that was not lessened by a certain theatricality in movement and walk.

The "Queen" was played with feeling and sincerity by Marlon Viccars; one of the best individual bits of work in the play was seen in her final sympathy and perturbation for her son as he panted and perspired in his duel with Laertes; her effort to deny the King's suggestion of a swoon and warn Hamlet against the drink, was well done. William Clarke made a dignified King, though he lacked something of the strength the part required. "Horatio," played by Arthur Crisp, was excellent; here was a fundamental honesty and loyalty of character that was exactly right. Leonard Parker gave "Polonius" a shrewd simplicity that was not out of keeping with the character of the statesman the man really was; the comedy element was carefully, and rightly, subordinated, and the only fault, for the reviewer, was an unvaried slowness of speech that made for dullness.

"Laertes," played by Gordon Keeble, was good in the mad scene and excellent in the duel scene, and if in an earlier scene he seemed indefinite and uncertain this was perhaps due to slowness of his father's speech. The



SIR ERNEST MacMILLAN, who will conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Toronto Conservatory Choir, a Children's Choir of 240 voices, the Peterboro Madrigal Singers and soloists in a presentation of "The Children's Crusade", which concludes the May Festival at Massey Hall, May 18.

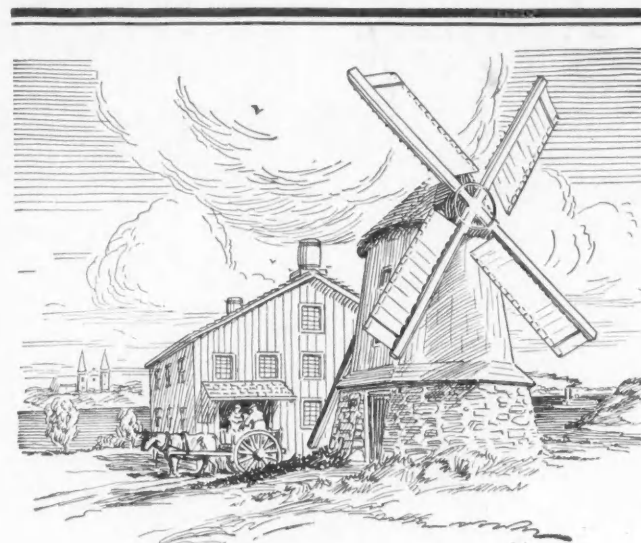


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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Celebrity Concert Series at Massey Hall organized by Wilfred C. James and Ernest M. Rawley, closed with a blaze of glory, the artist of the occasion being Georges Enesco. The foremost of all Roumanian musicians is world-famous in three capacities—composer, conductor and violin virtuoso and it was in the latter capacity that he was heard at this his latest appearance. While he has not the ineffable distinction of violinists like Kreisler or Thibaud, his rugged, straightforward personality is undoubtedly magnetic. His virtuosic mastery is apparent from the moment his mighty right arm draws his bow across the strings. All technical problems seem child's play to him, and his tone is one of glowing splendor. His efforts were seconded by a most admirable pianist, Sanford Schlusel, whose tone and finished execution provided augmented interest.

Enesco's programme was remarkable for range and variety of interest. It began with a Concerto in E minor by the eighteenth century composer, Nardini, pupil and music of suave melodic quality and was played with requisite elegance and lyrical fluency. It was followed by the Prelude and Fugue from Bach's G minor sonata. This was the least important of Enesco's interpretations, because it seemed to lack definiteness though the intonation was noble.

The violinist seemed more at home in the "Poeme" by Chausson, one of the loveliest and most brilliant of that composer's works. It was played with intimate appreciation of its subtleties and wealth of exquisite detail. Another modern work in which Enesco enthralled his listeners was the tone-poem, "The Fountain of Arethusa" by Szymanowski, head of the contemporary school of Polish composers. It is iridescent in tonal devices and imaginative in quality. It was played with surprising brilliance from first to last.

PRESENTATION of Bach's "St. John Passion" by the Bach Choir under Reginald Stewart has now become an annual lenten episode, and this year's performance at the Eaton Auditorium was probably the best in the Choir's history. Two new interpreters were heard in the leading roles of Jesus and the Evangelist; and there was some curiosity as to how they would acquit themselves. The chorus was distinguished in tone-quality, balance and diction, and under Mr. Stewart's intense direction sang with moving emotional expression. The chorists were supported by a small but excellent orchestra, with Frederick Silvester at the organ and Helen Cherrie at the pianoforte. The choruses are so numerous that many must pass unnoted; but the atmosphere and meaning of the situation were expressed with particular brilliance in "Art thou not one of his disciples?" Particularly subtle and dramatic was the rendering of "It is not lawful;" and impressive dignity marked the chorus "We have a Law." As usual the most exalted moments were in the singing of "Hail, thou King of the Jews," and the noble closing Chorus. In the role of Jesus, Norman Lucas singing the role for the first time added measurably to his reputation. He has a baritone voice of fine resonant quality but the appeal of his performance lay in the moving, spiritual character of his declamation. The tenor role of Evangelist is a lengthier one, and had a distinguished interpreter in Harold Haugh. His voice is of bright, full, satisfying quality; and taste and dramatic significance marked his reading of the scriptural passages. His vocal attainments were demonstrated in an unusually beautiful rendering of the Arioso "My Heart Behold." As in the past Irvin Levine was impressive as Judas. Eileen Law, was in particularly good voice and one of the loveliest episodes of the performance was her singing of "All is Fulfilled," marked by discerning treatment of the alternating moods. Among other incidental soloists Jeanne Pengelly and Norman Cherrie were notable.

DESPITE the countless concerts of the past season the local music public has shown a wealth of enthusiasm quite unprecedented in the past. This was particularly in evidence at the recital of the renowned contralto, Marian Anderson in Eaton Auditorium. No prima donna could have desired a greater ovation. The remarkable range and richness of Miss Anderson's voice is a matter of common knowledge and it is supplemented by artistic mastery and that every year grows in range and finesse. Considered in the aggregate the interpretative tasks beautifully performed in this single program were amazing. It would indeed be difficult to name an interpreter who makes a more profound emotional appeal. Her artistic inspiration is by nature sombre, and she is most potent when the composition she performs bears this aspect; but there is also a most impressive quality in her renderings of all declamatory works. Thus in her first group largely consisting of difficult arias by Handel, she was magnificent in "Hear me winds and waves," "A little later in Carissimi's "Hope is Dead," her emotional expression seemed to sound the very depths of tragedy. In truth the old seventeenth century composer would have probably been surprised that his music should carry such a weight of woe.

Miss Anderson's versatility was shown in her admirable singing of German lieder. She gave (for her) unusual grace and lightness to the rendering of Schubert's "Die Vogel," but as always her profoundly prayerful rendering of his "Ave Maria," which, once heard is not to be forgotten. An example of her artistic intuition was her singing of "Death and the Maiden," in which the two voices were wonderfully differentiated, and the muted tones of Death had an indescribably macabre quality. On the other hand her singing of Schumann's renowned "Nussbaum" lacked in finesse.

From the standpoint of vocal display the event of the evening was the aria "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma." Written for a great dramatic soprano of a century ago, Giuditta Pasta, this aria has been always a test-piece, because it demands not only great technical attributes but dramatic sincerity. The ease with which Miss Anderson handled its phrases and the emotional fervor with which she enriched them could hardly be over-praised.

COMING EVENTS

THE Hart House Quartet left Toronto in September, 1936. Since that time they have made two tours in the United States, and an extensive tour in Europe. The press reports from world capitals speak for themselves.

Their "Return-Home" concert, at the Eaton Auditorium on Thursday, April 28 is their first Toronto appearance in two years. The program selected is an especially happy one—in keeping with the occasion. Ernest Seitz's many admirers will welcome the rare opportunity of hearing him in an ensemble with String Quartet. The members of the Quartet are James Levey, first violin; Harry Adaskin, second violin; Milton Blackstone, viola, and Boris Hambourg, violoncello.

THE Girls' Friendly Society (Toronto Diocesan Council) are sponsoring a very interesting event in the form of a Recital to take place in Eaton Auditorium on Monday evening, April 25th,



HELEN GAHAGAN, soprano, appearing at the Eaton Auditorium, April 21 in the final concert of the Variety Series.

to raise funds for the Red Cross Appeal and their own Building Fund. The artists who have kindly consented to provide an excellent program, are: Miss Mary Ramsay (Scottish pianist), a Professor at the Royal Academy of Music and well-known for her lecture-recitals; Mr. Anders Timberg, Swedish Tenor, who has made many appearances in recitals in Europe, in the British Isles and in the United States; Miss Barbara Beck, Spanish Dancer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck of Toronto, who has recently returned from New York after a period of intensive study with Senor Juan de Beaucaire Montalvo. The Concert is to be given under distinguished patronage.

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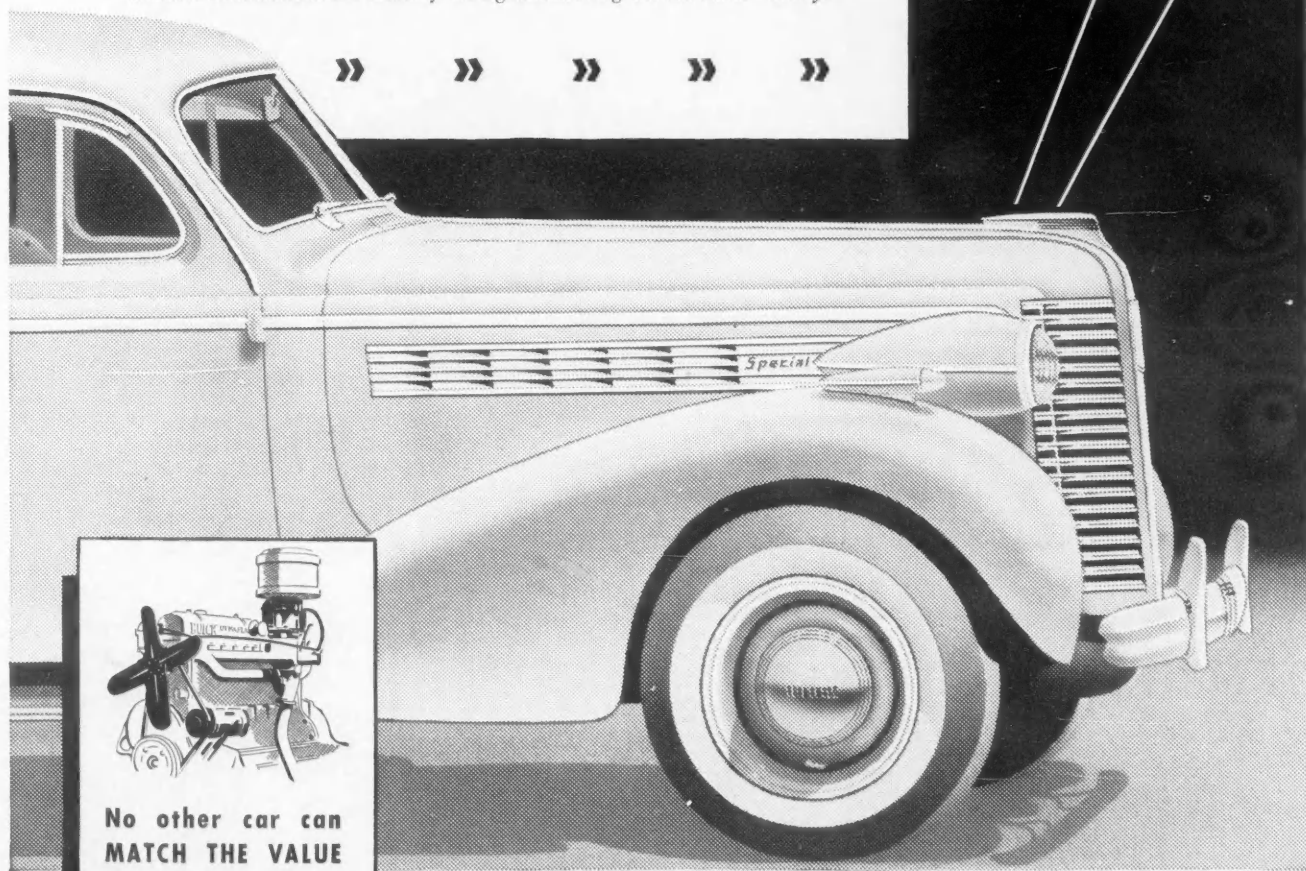
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POET'S ADVOCATE

"A Poet's Life: Seventy Years in a Changing World," by Harriet Monroe. Toronto, Macmillan. \$5.50.

BY PELHAM EDGAR

HARRIET MONROE, founder and editor of *Poetry*, died in 1936 on her way home from the P.E.N. Congress at Buenos Ayres. She was born seventy-six years earlier in Chicago. Her own record brings the story of her life down to 1922. Two chapters contributed by Morton Dauwen Zabel, associate editor and later editor of *Poetry*, deal with the remaining years.

It is a book of lively literary interest, and reveals what high competence that falls short of greatness can achieve when combined with energy, disinterestedness, and force of character.

It was a case of the hour and the woman meeting when in 1912 the *Poetry* project was born. The story of that enterprise has genuine significance for Canada where less than three years ago a similar undertaking was launched. If such a movement was necessary in the United States it is no less necessary here, and the difficulties they have overcome are those which we must perforce encounter.

Miss Monroe was prompted to action by two governing ideas. She was convinced of the high civilizing mission of poetry, and she saw no valid reason why poetry should be the perpetual "Cinderella of the arts". Music, sculpture, painting have rich endowments and rich rewards. They "are endowed with museums, exhibitions, opera houses, orchestras, prizes, and scholarships. Poetry alone receives no assistance, no encouragement in this country or England, beyond the bread-and-water prison diet which the magazines are able to afford it. I am informed by leading publishers in this country and England that they are seldom able to print a book of original verse unless the entire expense is guaranteed by the author."

It is of course both odd and exasperating that everybody should admit the civilizing power of poetry and that nine-tenths of everybody should refuse to submit to its high function. As the world has been so it will continue, and it was an act of fine idealism for Miss Monroe to attempt the conversion of Philistia by the founding of a poetry magazine at \$1.50 a year, and to seek a remedy for the poet's poverty by rewarding him at the rate of five dollars a page.

If neither conversion nor enrichment have occurred on any notable scale the founding of *Poetry* has nevertheless been amply justified in the result. A few readers have probably been civilized, but more still to the founder's satisfaction a throng of poets has received the stimulus of a highly reputable medium of expression. Experiment was in the air, but Miss Monroe never capitulated to the latest eccentricity. Undoubtedly she was dominated for a time by Ezra Pound and the imagists, but their practice and theory sufficiently coincided with her own reasoned revolt from the stubborn timidity of conventional tradition. She never swung unduly far to the left, and one of her many interesting controversies dates back from twenty years before her death. Randolph Bourne and Van Wyck Brooks had thus early insisted that poetry must compel itself "to an examination of the larger movement of ideas and social movements and the peculiar intellectual and spiritual color of the time. To treat poetry entirely in terms of itself is the surest way to drive it into futility and empty verbalism. It will go to seed unless it is understood as an expression of life, pregnant with possibilities."

I have not space to quote Miss Monroe's animated rejoinder. The point to be noted is this—that she made it her business to print the best poetry she could find,—and some of it was quite exciting,—and sociological poetry would always be sure of a place in her magazine if it measured up to her standards of beauty and expressiveness. She was not willing to have poetry constrained to one governing idea.

JOURNALISTS ABROAD

"This is My Life," by Vernon Bartlett. Toronto, Macmillan. \$4.00. "Through Turbulent Years," by Vernon McKenzie. Toronto, George J. McLeod. \$3.00.

BY EDWARD DIX

IF A difference is to be drawn between Vernon Bartlett's book and Vernon McKenzie's, it is probably one of digestion. Or so it seems to this reviewer who would not have thought of it but for Mr. Bartlett's preoccupation with the state of his stomach. Mr. Bartlett's methods allow him every opportunity to discuss as intimately the state of his stomach as the state of Europe. Mr. McKenzie restricts himself to Europe.

Readers will like "This is My Life" if for no other reason than that its author is very frank with himself. Vernon Bartlett has always made a good thing of being frank. But considering all he has seen and felt in the past nineteen years, a little less of Vernon Bartlett—of Vernon Bartlett being sick here and there in Europe—of Vernon Bartlett's contempt for the old school tie cult and English public schools—might have done his book no harm. As it is the shadow of Vernon Bartlett covers the map of Europe. The whole map except for Geneva and the British Broadcasting Company.

It's a pity because if you already know that Mr. Bartlett is one of the first-class newspaper minds in Europe today, you are very likely to be disappointed. The fact that he didn't go fascist as he threatened but is still a confirmed though cynical democrat is reassuring. But some-

thing more than the reasons he gives for remaining a democrat would have helped. Mussolini's chin or Hitler's hysteria are scarcely good enough. One hates to suspect that Vernon Bartlett dislikes fascism for the same reason that he dislikes the English public school boy. If it's hard at times to make him out, if you have a feeling Vernon Bartlett is pulling your leg, you are justified in feeling the way you do. He probably is. When a newspaperman says that interviewing the great gets him so flustered that he cannot remember the answers, this reviewer doesn't believe him. Not when that newspaperman is Vernon Bartlett. But that's exactly what happened to him, he says, with Salazar in Portugal. He hadn't even his tummy-ache to fall back on that time.

Nevertheless "This is My Life" is a book that will pay you to read. Vernon Bartlett is a charming fellow even when you can see through his frankness. And there can be no doubt that he writes a swell story. His book covers the post-war period during which he was correspondent, diplomat and broadcaster for the BBC. He has interviewed dictators and monarchs. He was in Italy for the march to Rome, in the Saar for the plebiscite, at Venice for Mussolini's historic meeting with the Fuehrer. He is a Liberal, a humanitarian and still believes in the League of Nations.

VERNON MCKENZIE needs no recommendation to Canadians. They already know his work. They know he isn't one to be easily flustered when it comes to interviewing even the near-great. Given Vernon Bartlett's opportunities, Mr. McKenzie might have turned out a far more distinguished book. As it is "Through Turbulent Years," if not so entertaining, is clearer in its purpose. It is also infinitely more reliable. No reader could find a clearer picture of pre-Hitler Germany than the one given here.

Like Bartlett, Mr. McKenzie covers the nineteen-year period since the end of the war. He covers Europe less as a participant in the events he describes than as an observer. This may place his book, in the opinion of some people, below those of the correspondents who find their material in the front line. But if you get your news from the newspapers you needn't think it a poorer book on that account. John Gunther's "Inside Europe" said nothing startlingly new. So with "Through Turbulent Years." Except where Mr. McKenzie actually takes part—as in his interviews with Hitler and the original Nazi leaders, his travels in the Balkans and his study of fascist Italy—he handles his material objectively.

It is remarkable to note how very effectively the author has arranged this material. He had done a pretty neat job. His chapters on "Press, Propaganda and Friction" are of outstanding interest. The material contained in them, he says, seems to him startling, and threatening. It is, Mr. McKenzie believes that "Press and radio may make or break our civilization."

IMAGIST'S LIFE

"Life Is My Song," by John Gould Fletcher. Toronto, Oxford Press. \$3.50.

BY ELIZABETH HASTINGS MCKENZIE

IN SPITE of the fact that this is a fascinating book, it would have been much happier reading had Mr. Fletcher been endowed with more humor and less self-consciousness. Filled with the most talked-of artists of England and the United States from 1909-1935, their mental and spiritual struggles, their courage, the War and the inevitable drastic disillusionments, the book still presents a rather bloodless documentation, and as such, and in common with most human documents, is rather difficult to assess.

John Gould Fletcher, born in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1886, was educated at Harvard, lived in Massachusetts for a few years, and then, being blessed with a private income, moved to England in 1909, where he became a Socialist almost instantly, and lived discontentedly in a luxurious flat in Adelphi Terrace, close to G.B.S. From then until the War he fluctuated tearfully between London and Paris, first deciding to become a poet, growing dissatisfied with that and enthusiastically about painting, until he met H.D., Aldington, Pound—and Imagism. Mr. Fletcher had found his medium. From 1910 to 1913 he devoted his life (somewhat uncomfortable in his self-imposed celibacy) to the practice of Imagism. It was a tedious (to this reviewer) and bodiless practice. Lacking H. D.'s precision and purity of line, its intensity and flexibility, Mr. Fletcher achieved sometimes deliberate rhetorical, sometimes frigidly restricted mosaics, struggling toward a sort of "absolute poetry," inhuman, fantastically aesthetic.

Just after publishing five small volumes of verse at his own expense, the poet met that glittering and always-amazing woman from Boston, Amy Lowell. Wealthy, warm-hearted, just emerging from the strange cocoon of exhaustive study in which she had wrapped herself for years, a friend of Pound's, of the Aldingtons and Harriet Monroe, Amy plunged joyously into championing the Imagists. Her own verses took on the crystallized colors of their theories, (which Mr. Fletcher could never quite forget, feeling that Miss Lowell owed to him her entry into the literary world, a fact which she should be always at greatest pains to acknowledge) but made them impeccably her own. Literary London and America began to take notice. Amy, and the Imagists were soon the foremost topic everywhere.

From here the plot thickens, and becomes less intelligible. Mr. Fletcher's disagreements with Pound, with his wife, with his publishers, with, in fact, almost everyone; his

trips back and forth between England and America; his innumerable attempts to emulate his idol of the moment; his meetings with Eliot, Aiken, Sandburg, the Untermyers; the publication of more books; the writing of really successful poems which showed more emotional content, more lyricism, and sometimes a prophetic note; the war, and his very real struggle to discover a suitable expression-medium for the new and disconcerting clash between imagination and reality he was now experiencing; then his startling severance with Miss Lowell over an evasive remark of hers concerning one of his manuscripts, and her death.

In 1935 the poet returned to America, minus his wife and stepchildren, whom, after several divergences on his part, he had left once and for all. On this trip he met Charlie May Simon, married, as his first wife had been, to another man. Disregarding this little impediment John fell in love with Charlie and persuaded her, following still further the previous pattern, to divorce her first husband and marry him, and according to Mr. Fletcher they have lived happily ever since.

TWO STORIES

"Nobody's in Town," by Edna Ferber. Toronto, Doubleday, Doran. \$2.25.

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

A VOLUME containing two long short stories of the kind we now find in the magazines at the back of the book presented in different type and paper. They are "Nobody's in Town" and "Trees Die at the Top." The former is a tale of New York in the summer, which could have been called "Hot July," the name of a song and dance composed in the story by a negro orchestral player. It is told in the inimitable Ferber manner, which "Jouncees" along as the Irish would say, from character to character moving irresponsibly from a broker left alone by his wife, and his doings during her absence, to the doings of the negro maid in his household and the man who collects the garbage every morning. It is a kal-

edescope of New York life, and through it all the heat presses down most realistically. The second story is another Ferber "back-to-the-original-pioneer" story which in its tone is a bit of a warning to Americans that though their roots are strong in this continent, at the top they are not so strong because of the increasing taste for comfort. It is a fine text which gives writers plenty of scope, but is a "mite" naive. After all, living is a most agreeably adjustable experience, and the mind that conducts itself through an existence of motor cars and airships and continental luxury trains can be quite as active as the mind that went through in covered wagons. However, that is not the point. At least not the important point. Edna Ferber's stories are good and are always good. Nothing else then matters.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

"The Boy David," by J. M. Barrie. A play in three acts in the uniform edition of The Plays of J. M. Barrie. With a foreword by H. Granville Barker. (Saunders, \$1.50—cloth; \$2.50—leather).

"The Village Carpenter," by Walter Rose. Mr. Rose is a master carpenter and the son and grandson of master carpenters. He writes of village carpentry as it was practised in Buckinghamshire by his family and their men in the Victorian times. While dealing with all phases of carpentry, the book is not a technical record so much as the sensitive reminiscences of a craftsman. Illustrated with photographs. (Macmillan, \$2.75).

"Gardening for Children and Beginners," by M. E. Stebbing, in collaboration with Louey Chisholm. Addressed in particular to children, this English book will also be of interest to the adult novice. Seven types of gardens are discussed to show what can be done under different conditions. There are 29 colored plates. (Nelson, \$1.50).

"Escape on Skis," by Brian Meredith. Readers of Canadian periodicals will recognize the name of the author, whose enthusiasm for skiing goes away back. This book, a

recommendation of the English Book Society, is a lively and fast-running account of his ski adventures in the Canadian Rockies and the Swiss Alps. Illustrated with handsome photographs, it should make an immediate appeal with all devotees of the sport. (Hurst & Blackett, London. 12/6).

"Beyond Horizons," by Lincoln Ellsworth. The famous explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic has written an autobiography which is both a personal revelation and a record of scientific achievement. It is interesting to learn that the author was a frail youngster, reared in luxury, who chose of his own desire a life of hardship and rigorous adventure beyond the safe horizons of the world. (Doubleday, \$4).

"Assigned to Adventure," by Irene Kuhn. The author is an American newspaper woman who has covered a generous portion of the globe during the last two decades. Her

readable reminiscences reveal an alert and resourceful individual who knew what she wanted and went after it. (Lippincott, \$3.50).

"The Tall Ships Pass," by W. L. A. Derby. A valuable addition to the bibliography of sail. This is a full and informed account of the last years of deepwater, square-rigged sail. The author describes the rise and fall of square-rig from the old wooden East Indian to the modern steel sail-freighter, describes the Australian grain trade under sail, the famous Erikson fleet, and the life and work of "the sailor of sail." The second part of the book is devoted to the history and description of the famous barque, "Herzogin Cecilie," whose wreck, near Bolt's Head, South Devon, several summers ago, seemed so tragically to symbolize the closing of an era. The book contains 412 pages and 96 magnificent photographs. (Nelson, \$7.50).

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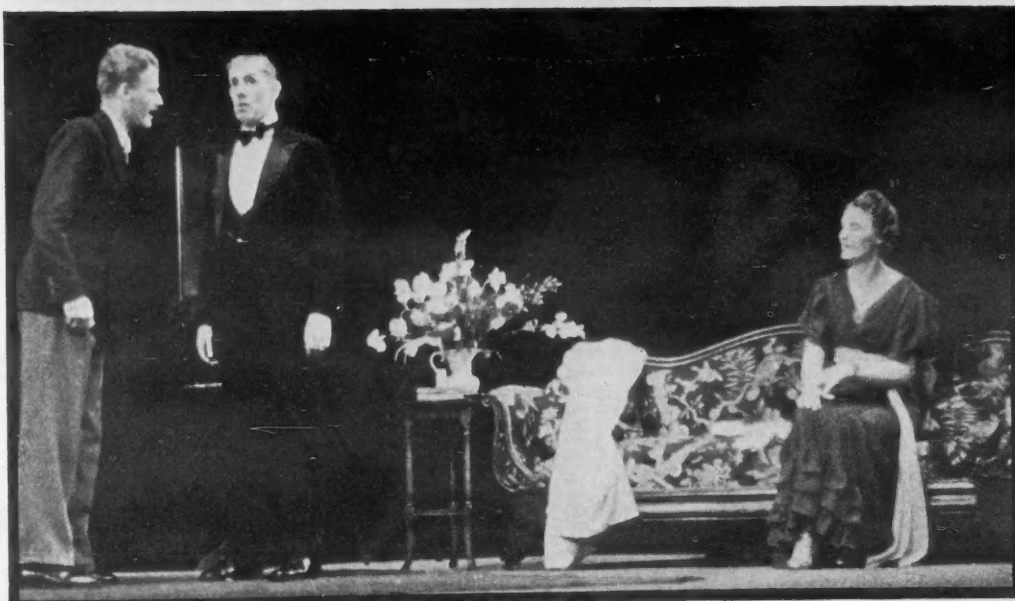
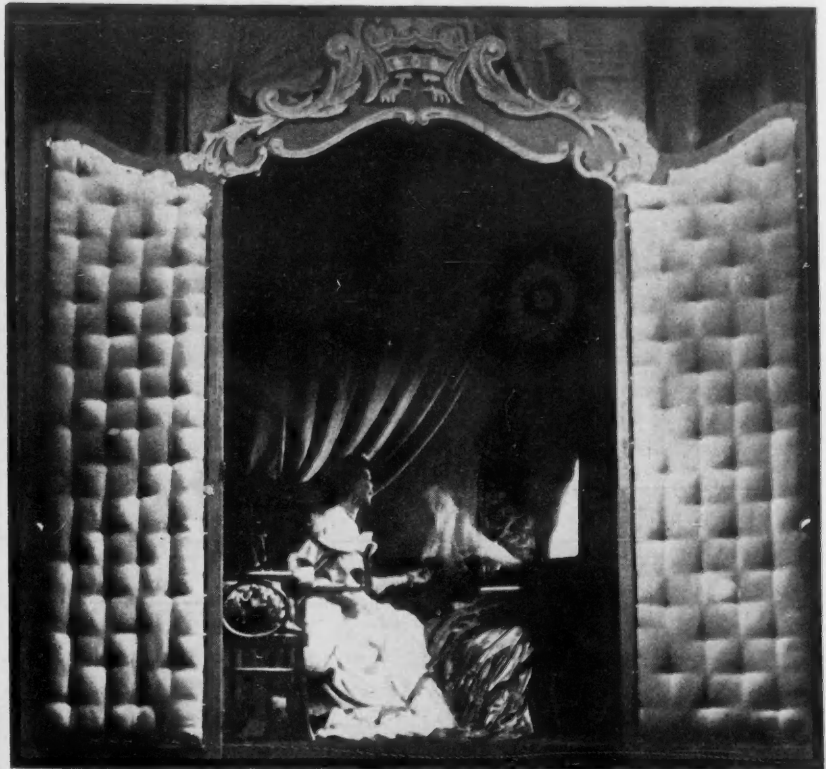
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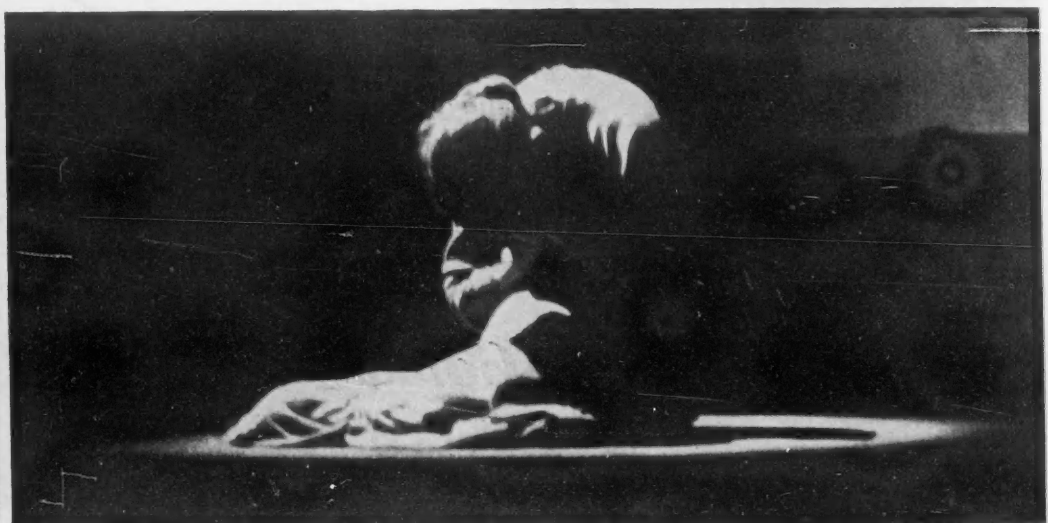
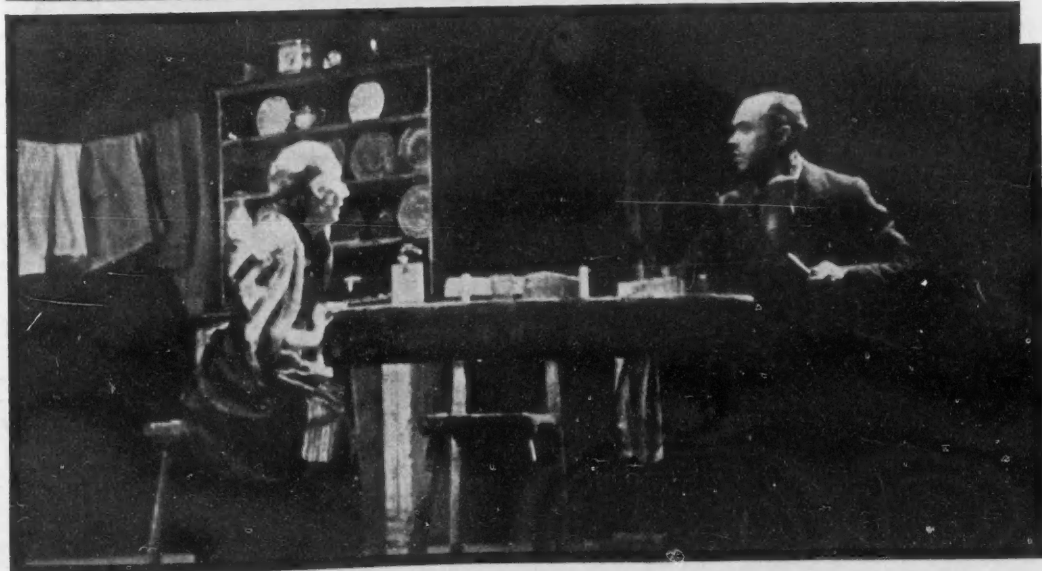
PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 16, 1938

CONTINUING THE CENTRAL ONTARIO FESTIVAL



THE PHOTOGRAPHS on this page complete "Jay's" album of the 1938 Central Ontario Region of the Dominion Drama Festival and mark the conclusion of the sixth successive year that he has photographed this competition for SATURDAY NIGHT. *Left, from top to bottom:* "Passing Brompton Road," Forest Hill Village Art Guild, directed by Henry Button; "The Great Lady Dedlock," Dickens Fellowship Players, directed by W. A. Atkinson; "They Meet Again," Playwrights' Studio Group, directed by Arthur Burrows; "The Shadow of the Glen," Beaches Library Drama League, directed by Jan Chamberlain. *Right:* "The Guardsman," Toronto Masquers, directed by E. G. Sterndale Bennett; "Petticoat Fever," Imperial Players Guild, directed by Frank Idle; Geoffrey Hatton in "Birds of a Feather," Arts and Letters Club, directed by Percy Schutte; Patricia Collins in "Maria Chapdelaine," The Play Work Shop, directed by Herman Voaden. "The Guardsman" placed second in the Regional Festival.





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BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE — TORONTO

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

DO BIRDS talk in their sleep perhaps? Of course we know they whistle while they work. Long before daylight. A young robin in the elm outside our window is given to warbling. We timed him yesterday and it was 3.40 a.m., nearly an hour before his family began to stir. Tootle-oo, Tootle-oo, he began tentatively. Tootle-You, Tootle-You! he suddenly chuckled. There was an abrupt, smothered silence. We thought cheerfully of a parental wing brought smartly down with a smack on a toolily youngster's head. That's right, we grinned to ourself, tell him to cut it and go to sleep, it's far too early, and turning over we followed suit.

EASTER EGGS—their origin is as old as the tradition that the world was created at Easter time, or in the Spring. The actual custom of giving eggs as gifts at Easter can be traced from Europe to Persia, India and Egypt. The egg was the emblem of the universe, it typified the shape of the earth long before science proved it closely resembled it, eggs were supposed to harbor good and evil irreducibly mingled within, while the shell represented the imprisonment of the living soul and the promise of its ultimate release.

Do you remember the great chocolate egg you were given one Easter when you were little? How its plaster icing flower decoration thrilled you and seemed of unspeakable beauty? You kept it for months, and then one day your little brother smashed it and you found it was only a thin shell of dry, and unedible chocolate? And your mother wondered why you cried so bitterly.

IT'S THE Russians who really knew their Easter eggs.—In the old days when Russia was not synonymous with drab disorder. The peasants exchanged little hen's eggs dyed red and gaily painted, the aristocrats' eggs made of precious metals, or enamels, gloriously set with jewels.

An amazing collection of these exquisite Easter gifts from one member of the Romanoff family to another is on view at the Hammer Galleries in New York. Fabergé the great jeweller made them, each one containing a surprise, like any proper present.

There is a golden egg that opens into 8 sections. The Czar gave it to his mother in 1897, each section containing a miniature of a charitable institution in which she was interested. A lovely lapis-lazuli egg with an intricate gold tracery "shell" was a present to his wife at Easter 1912, with an ivory miniature of their son, the frail little Czarévitch framed between the Russian eagles inside. Another of dark jade holds a diamond-studded easel on which are hung minute miniatures of the Royal Family. A tiny mechanical swan swims on a lake inside of one immense aquamarine when you press the spring that opens another egg, trellis-tied with gold ribbons.

Nonsense? Surely nothing can be nonsensical that must have given such pleasure.

A CASUALLY painted sign on a fence as we drove out past the Woodbine, has always engaged our fancy. "Dew worms for sale" it read. When a huge sign in solid wooden letters sprang up recently across the road reading "Cultivated Dew Worm Farm" we could restrain our curiosity



MRS. TREVOR ROSS AND MISS HELEN MacKAY, daughters of Mrs. George B. MacKay, of Montreal, at the Princess Hotel in Bermuda, where they are spending several weeks with their mother.

no longer. We are terrified of worms, wild or cultivated and indifferent to farming, but the combination proved irresistible.

There was considerably more frost than dew about the evening we chose to visit the farm. Cultivation hasn't really got under way in April. But the farmer was very gracious about asking us in. When he is not cultivating worms he is a worker in wood, and to our relief it was among the carpenter's tools we went to town on his other art.

It is the only Cultivated Dew Worm Farm for miles and miles we learned, without surprise. The Dew Worm is bigger than an Angle Worm and used for all kinds of fishing, in these parts chiefly for going after White fish.

By this time we had got more accustomed to the idea of the Farm and made an outcry when told to come and see the worms. "I only have two or three thousand here at the moment," said the boss casually, "I have between forty and sixty thousand out East in a warm cellar." We thought a couple of thousand would completely satisfy our curiosity thanks.

They live in Dutch moss—the sort that is tied round the roots of imported rose bushes—in wide, deep trays. The proprietor turned some over. "Here's a fellow about 3 years old," he said, holding out a worm on his palm. It was just an ordinary worm, very depressed looking we thought. "That's the cold" said his trainer—"See that band round it?" (worms have no sex.) "That's how they breed, it slips off every once in a while full of eggs." "Goodness," we said, alarmed at the idea of being present when it occurred. "What do they live on?"

"Corn syrup and ground up arrow-root biscuits" said their trainer unemotionally.

"Just like the Dionnes," we said. "So it is" said the boss, "but don't you mention the brand, no good comes of that. You mix the syrup and biscuit with water and sprinkle it on with a watering can."

TRAVELERS

Miss Harriet Cuttle and Miss Beatrice Campbell, of Quebec, who spent the past few months in Florence, Italy, are now in Venice and will go from there to spend some time in Paris before making a stay in London prior to sailing for Canada in May.

Mrs. W. H. Cross and her sister, Miss Wardrop, of Toronto are at the Marlborough in Atlantic City for a few weeks.

Mrs. Edward Cave-Browne-Cave, who has been wintering in France and latterly in Paris, is in London and from there will go down to Ventnor on the Isle of Wight to spend Easter with Lady Cave-Browne-Cave at "Everley." She plans to return to Vancouver in June for the summer.

Mrs. R. O. Mackay has returned from a visit to England where she attended the wedding of her niece, Miss Caroline Bull, to Mr. Hilary Glyn, and has been in Brampton visiting her brother, Mr. Duncan O. Bull.

Lady Drummond of Montreal has sailed by the Duchess of York to spend several months abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Kennedy of "Vivadora," Toronto, are at Atlantic City for ten days.

Mrs. Ronald Cumming, who was a recent guest with her mother, Mrs. William Hendrie at Gateside House, Hamilton, has sailed for England on the Queen Mary. She will go at once to Scotland, taking her children there for the Easter holidays. Mr. Cumming is at present in the United States and will make a brief stay with Mrs. Hendrie before sailing for home.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Killam have returned to Montreal from their residence at Nassau, The Bahamas, where they spent the winter.

Mrs. Edmund Boyd, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Wilkinson in New York, has returned to Toronto.

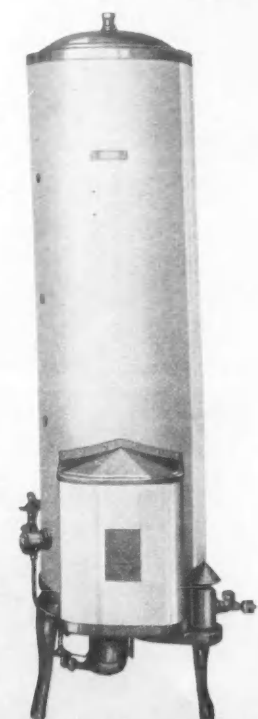
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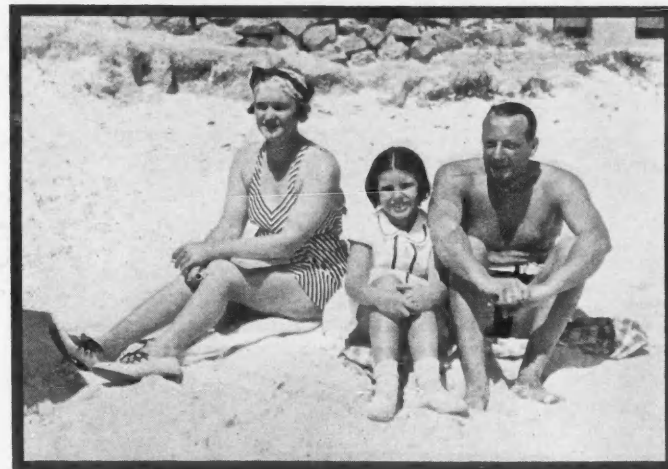
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MR. AND MRS. JOHN FERRIE, of Hamilton, Ont., with their daughter, Barbara, on the Elbow Beach, Bermuda. They have been spending ten days at the Elbow Beach Hotel.

"Do they like it?" we asked feebly, by this time completely cowed.

"Certainly they like it. Sprinkle it on in the morning, come back at night and you can hear a faint hissing sound. That's the worms eating. One worm, now, you'd never hear, but 60,000 make quite a bit of noise."

Dew Worms sell in bunches for one cent each, in case you ever want any. Now that you know all about the simple dignity of their home life you may have a new feeling for them. Or you may not. We feel very much the same. There is something about that hissing sound that leaves us cold.

YOU who enjoyed "Live Alone and Like It" and "Orchids on your Budget" may be pleased to know Marjorie Hillis has a new book out in the same brisk manner called "Corned Beef and Caviar for the Live-Aloner." This is a short, practical and highly entertaining Cook Book written in collaboration with the Hostess Editor of a leading fashion magazine.

To give you an idea—the book is divided into sections—"For You Alone"—fun in food for one only, with suggested menus for when you aren't hungry, when you're feeling grand and so on. "Little Time or Money" has dinners for 2 or 4 including Live Alone and Entertain at a Cocktail party, tea, after theatre, or Sunday morning breakfast party.

"Getting the man with the meal" includes the care and feeding of the teetotaler, the guest on the wagon, the young beau, the older man, the familiar gentleman with his digestion on his mind, the gourmet, and others equally apt to turn up in any moderately attractive woman's scheme of things.

It's a gay and helpful book bound to amuse even as it instructs. The same artful illustrator, Cipé Pineles who made the drawings for her other books again helps Miss Hillis to what should be a third best seller.

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Announcements

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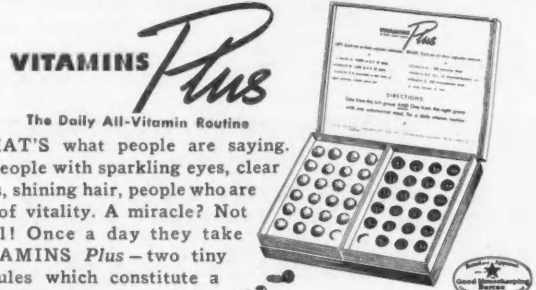
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IN THIS TREE-EMBOWERED GARDEN long stretches of velvety lawn form an ideal background for a generous showing of flowers and shrubs. Photo: courtesy Lavina McLeod.

BEAUTY UNDERFOOT

BY PAUL GREY

WE LOOK to gardens today for beauty of form, of foliage and of flower, but all too often we forget to look for beauty of "floor" (said with due apologies for perhaps an over-accident on alliteration). In other words, then we are inclined to minimize the importance of attractively maintained lawns in relation to the other elements which go to make up a garden worthy of the beautiful houses of this contemporary era. Yet lawns actually are of great importance in the scheme of things as the logical setting not only for a house, but for whatever planting there may be of tree, vine, shrub, or of perennial, biennial, or annual flowers. Fortunately it is, therefore, that a really good lawn can be created anywhere by anyone who is prepared to follow the very simple formula of proper preparation, suitable seed and adequate after-care—just the old familiar recipe of rightly apportioned effort, time and money!

As the foundation for a satisfactory lawn, there should be top soil to a depth of from six to ten inches if the subsoil is of gravel; to a depth of twelve inches if the subsoil be of stiff clay. When the plot is small it can be dug up by spade or fork; if large, it should be plowed. Then the soil ought to be broken uniformly into fine particles either by plow or spade, and afterwards raked until the entire surface is even. At this stage humus may be applied—say a supply of ground bone-meal at the rate of eight hundred pounds to an acre or of weedless manure at the rate of one thousand pounds per acre.

THERE are two periods in the year when grass-sowing is particularly opportune: the early spring and the weeks from the middle of August to the first of November. Of course, during the latter period there is less danger of troublesome weeds germinating; but on the other hand, spring sowing—receiving the benefit of generous rains and sunshine—assures earlier growth as well as replenishment from time to time during the summer. So, all things considered, the scales are balanced pretty evenly. Whatever period may be chosen, however, a cloudy day or a day that really holds the promise of rain is a wise choice and a precautionary measure for the planting of the seed.

Grass seed should be planted generously: a good ratio being from twenty to twenty-five pounds to the quarter-acre. To assure really satisfactory results, it is necessary to use a carefully balanced mixture of seeds. The reason for this is obvious, when it is remembered that some grasses—desirable for quick effects—must be sown year after year as they are annuals; while other longer-lived grasses are deeper-rooted, thus tending to a greater utilization of the top soil. Red top and Kentucky blue are among the most-used lawn grasses. There are various fescues which are useful in lawn mixtures—as an example, the

hard fescue, which, forming a dense mat, withstands dry periods well. There also are the sheep and creeping fescues, always particularly useful as strong sod-formers. Then, for shaded locations, there are meadow grasses, with which white clover can be used with good results.

Special grasses for special uses—that's something to keep in mind when buying grass seed; for the selection of seed always should be governed by the type of soil, the location and the contour of the site, and the relative degree of shade and full exposure. All of which points to the advantage of advice from an expert seedsman when buying seed. And surely it is not amiss here to stress the importance of high quality in grass seed as in everything else that goes into the making and enhancement of a modern garden.

SO MUCH for the seed—now what about the after-care? That really starts with the first cutting. A new lawn should not be cut until the grass is three inches high. And, although it ought to be cut regularly from then on, the grass should not be cut too closely. With the regular cutting the grass will tend to spreading growth instead of height. If there is a weekly cutting, the clippings can be left to supply a mulch and to guard the roots against the sun; but, if the cutting is less frequent, the clippings should be removed.

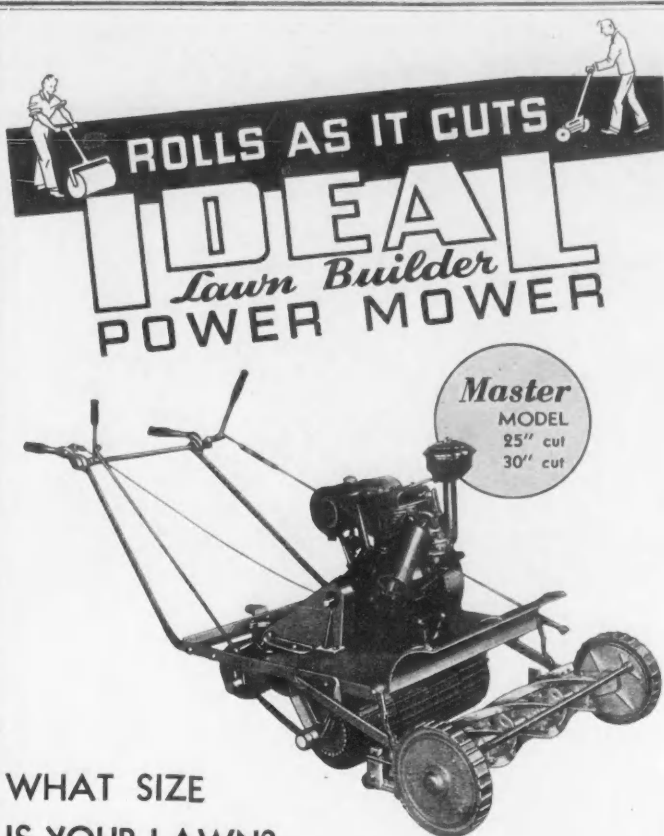
Occasional applications of fertilizer play an important part in the after-care of a new lawn. And shady spots under trees really require frequent fertilizing, as trees are inclined to greedily appropriate both the fertility and moisture of the soil beneath them, and thus retard the growth of grass.

AS FOR watering—that's a danger point! For there is an unfortunate human tendency to excessive and too frequent watering; whereas, under ordinary circumstances, a thorough watering once a week usually is ample. Too much water is apt to sour the soil. On the other hand, light sprinklings are almost sure to promote an upper growth that prevents the strong root growth which is so essential for the permanent strength and beauty of a lawn. There must be a happy medium—and, if possible, a method as close as possible to nature's own! Fortunately, sprinklers now are obtainable which do provide a very fair approximation of actual rainfall.

And rolling! That is another important point in the after-care of a lawn; for rolling keeps the lawn even, the soil compact and the roots moisture-laden. Immediately after a lawn is sown it should be rolled, and rolling can be repeated each week after the grass is above the ground. Rolling—that's one secret of the lovely velvet-smooth stretches of living green for which old England is so justly famous—and of which we sometimes are envious!



"PREPARING FOR EXAMS." No midnight coffee but the old-fashioned skipping rope is popular these days at McMaster University, Hamilton. Photograph by R. Williams, 170 Cline Ave., Hamilton, Ont.



WHAT SIZE IS YOUR LAWN?

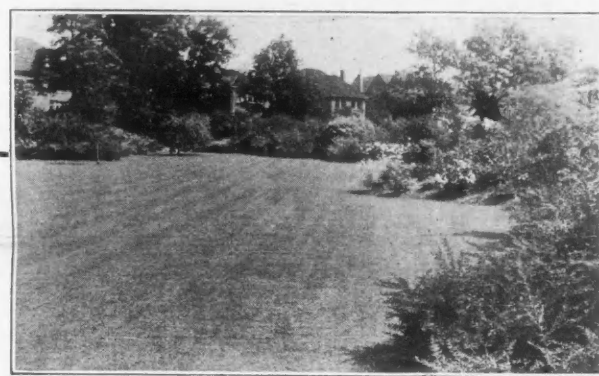
You can find in the Ideal line just the kind of power lawn mower which is suited to your grounds—whether they be large or small, level or rolling or broken up with trees or walks. These mowers are adapted for use on moderate size home lawns, large estates, parks, cemeteries, schools, and institutions. They will do your job of mowing more economically than you have ever before experienced.

We would like you to have a copy of the latest IDEAL Power Lawn Mower catalog; showing illustrations and specifications, and the job that each mower will do.

Aikenhead's
Aikenhead Hardware Limited
17 Temperance St.,
Toronto



Write for this Catalogue



Flowering Shrubs

are adapted to many purposes, such as boundary screens as shown above, or foundation planting. The selection of suitable varieties will maintain interest in the shrub border throughout the year, by the inclusion of late flowering shrubs, others with coloured foliage and those with attractive berries or coloured bark. All varieties can be safely transplanted in the Spring.

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SALES STATIONS: 1186 Bay St., Toronto.
Toronto-Hamilton Highway No. 2 at Clarkson,
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, Que.

TRAVELERS

General and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth who have been in California for two months have returned to Toronto. Mrs. A. D. McRae accompanied them as far as Vancouver.

Mrs. W. R. P. Parker, who has been away for two months in Mexico City, Panama, and San Francisco, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robert Grant, in Vancouver, en route to Toronto.

Lady Perley, who has been spending several weeks in Atlantic City, has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell and their daughter, Miss Mary Mitchell, have returned to Toronto after spending some time in Italy.

Mr. W. B. Champ and his daughter, Miss Diana Champ of Hamilton, are in Vancouver, the guests of Mrs. Hendrie Leggat.

Mrs. Molyneux Gordon, Mrs. Dudley Stayer and Mrs. Macrae have returned to Toronto from a motor trip to Washington and Virginia.

Mrs. A. Ernest Mellish has returned to Toronto after spending three months in Florida.

Colonel and Mrs. E. G. M. Cape, who were in California for several weeks and have lately been visiting in Vancouver, have returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy McGee, who have been spending some time in Bermuda, have returned to Ottawa.

Mr. W. B. Blackader and his sister, Miss Blackader, and their niece, Miss Pamela Kemp, and Mr. H. W. E. Cleghorn, have returned to Montreal from a month's cruise to the West Indies.

Sir William and Lady Hearst have returned to Toronto after a holiday in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Reford of Montreal have sailed by the Queen Mary from New York to spend some time in England.

Mrs. Albert Thibadeau, Miss Madeleine Thibadeau and Mr. Jacques Thibadeau of Montreal have sailed by the Paris for France and will be the guests of Mrs. Thibadeau's sister, the Countess des Etangs, in Dinard, Brittany, for several weeks.



CANADIAN GROWN EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Nothing lends so much charm to a garden as a profusion of roses skillfully arranged. A great variety grown in Canada by Stone & Wellington can be inexpensively obtained for Spring planting. These roses—being climatic—are dependable in all parts of Canada. They flower in June and continue all season with a burst of lovely colours and sweet fragrance.

Planting plans and expert advice will gladly be submitted without obligation.

Send for our General Catalogue together with our Centennial Booklet. Phone ELgin 7016.

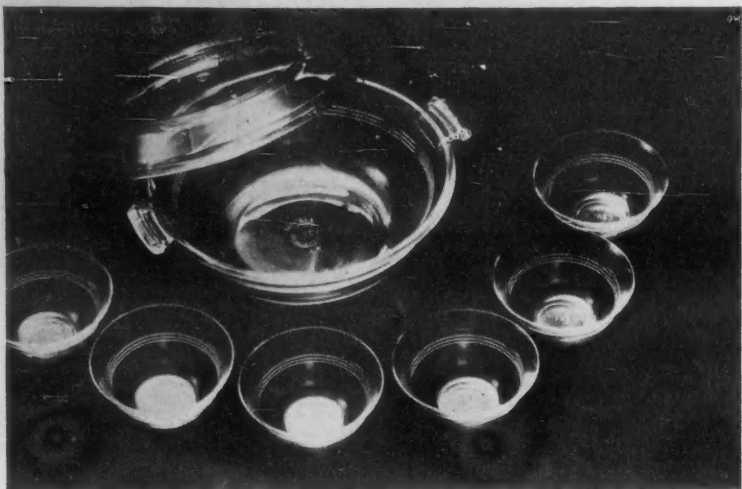
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18 BLOOR W. - ML 5222

NEWS—IN PYREX WARE!



Custard Cups Thin as Table Glass WITH MATCHING CASSEROLE

Deceptively delicate-looking, these elegantly thin custard cups which dress up a table so attractively, will withstand oven heat! The matching casserole, equally at home in the oven or on your table, has a top that becomes a pie plate. It's really two dishes in one!

Yet this new Pyrex Ware is not expensive! The "Sweet and Low" set shown here is only \$2.19. Or you can get them separately—the 48 oz. casserole with pie plate top \$1.50, matching 5 oz. cups, two for 23c.

Pyrex is a trade mark and indicates manufacture by Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York, U.S.A. Sole Canadian Importers and Distributors—John A. Huston Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

NATURE AT HER BEST... HER LOVELIEST



Mt. Athabasca—Columbia Icefield Drive.

JASPER, on the main line of Canadian National Railways, is a National Park beautiful beyond words—a region created on a scale of magnificence beyond description—1200 square miles of Nature unspoiled. New this summer is the spectacular motor drive (above) to the massive Columbia Icefield . . . opening to the traveller the wonders of this great glacial area, one of the world's outstanding sights hitherto accessible only by pack train.



—in perfect harmony with its setting in the Canadian Rockies, is Jasper Park Lodge, with its comfortable and well-appointed log bungalows, homey and appropriate centre of activities . . .



—never a finer course nor a lovelier setting, this velvet-turfed championship layout, with its well-trapped greens and rolling fairways, holds thrills for beginners and "par busters" alike . . .



—see lovely Maligne Lake in all its rare and colourful beauty, nestled between rugged guardian peaks . . . play tennis, swim, hike, fish or loaf in this mountain paradise . . .



—and then for exciting variety swing into the saddle and ride the new skyline trail that opens other and grander vistas of this glorious mountain terrain that is Jasper . . .



—reached by the air-conditioned Continental Limited, Jasper—with an individuality of beauty and grandeur all its own—is a spot that every Canadian should see.

Rates at Jasper Park Lodge are surprisingly low—from \$7 a day, including meals. Plan to continue on from Jasper to Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and Alaska—land of gold and romance.

Ask any Canadian National Agent for descriptive booklet and full information.

CANADIAN NATIONAL
TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

JASPER NATIONAL PARK
in the
Canadian
Rockies

THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE skin about the eyes is so thin and so very delicate that it is here wrinkles and fine lines usually make their first appearance in the face. A new type of eye cream has recently been presented by Harriet Hubbard Ayer, a name that is known to three generations of women. This cream is unusual in that it seems very thick and very rich, yet when it is finger-immediately sink deep into the skin while a softening film remains on the surface. Thus, it softens and revives both the surface skin and the under-skin, too.

The eye wrinkles that appear about the eyes are really due to a wasting away of the tissues and the shrinking of the cells in this sensitive area. This new double-action eye cream gives both of these delicate layers of skin the help needed to fade lines and crow's-feet. The cream comes in a lovely white plaskon jar, and should be used every night or while resting in the afternoon.

PEGGY SAGE has blended a waxy base for the nails which, instead of brilliant white, is delicately flesh-colored in tone. Its advantage over the original white wax is that pale shades of polish may be worn over it as well as deeper ones. The flesh tint does not affect the shade of polish any more than do the natural flesh tones of the nail. The peculiar opaque color which results when polish is applied over white wax is eliminated. In every other way the new waxy base is exactly the same as before—in wax content, in quick drying time and in protective qualities. It is recommended for the summer outdoor season to protect nails from the drying effects of sand and salt water. Apply it over the half-moon and tip of the nail and bring it down under the nail tip, so that the whole nail is protectively sealed.

If the appearance of the nails is impaired with blemishes or white spots which you find can be covered only with deep creamy shades of polish, the waxy base will provide an excellent means of concealment. Cracked or broken nails may be "mended" like this: Use a strip of flesh-colored court plaster over the crack to hold the nail together. Then cover the entire nail with waxy base to hide the court plaster. Use a polish in either a pale or a deep shade—and the patchwork is completely hidden.

WHO knows, perhaps your eyelashes are as long as Garbo's but you fail to get all the credit due because the tips are finer and paler than the rest. The lashes can be made to appear much longer if the tips are darkened and accentuated, a service admirably performed by Elizabeth Arden's Ardena Stimulash. This rich, soft black cream makes the lashes look silkier and much longer than they really are. True to its name, Stimulash helps to make sparse brows and lashes more luxuriant if used regularly.

After applying make-up, wait until the eyelash cosmetic is entirely dry, then lightly tip the lashes with a bit of Stimulash to make them glisten attractively. And those who do not like to wear other eye make-up during the day find Stimulash ideal to use instead. Brushed over the lashes and brows, it removes every trace of powder and gives each tiny hair a natural, shiny look that is eminently flattering. It comes only in a soft black shade.

THIS spring we'll wear masses of flowers—not only on hats but on our heads in the evening; for instance deep blossoms smack over the center of the forehead, and held there by a piece of twisted chiffon that's tied at the back of the head. And consider the devastating effect of epaulets of flowers for broad but feminine shoulders—used to replace shoulder straps. There are flowers at your feet in cut-out sandals of two-tone petals. Or tie a tiny chiffon square with points a-flying around your wrist and pin a flower clip on it; or use a nosegay clip on a velvet band tied around your lily-white throat. Carry lily-of-the-valley in a paper lace frill instead of wearing a corsage in the evening. Or for a diminished center put flowers at your waist with a twisted raffia belt that holds a colorful bunch of asters.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McDonald of St. John, N.B., were recent guests at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, for a few days.

Major-General and Mrs. A. G. L. McNaughton have returned to Ottawa from Charleston, Virginia, where they have been spending a few weeks.

Mrs. Hugh Mackay of Montreal and her mother, Lady Hazen of St. John, N.B., have sailed by the Duchess of



MRS. ERNEST C. BOGART, member of the board of the Women's Auxiliary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, who will act as captain of one of the teams on the Tag Day on April 30 in aid of the Institute.

—Photograph by J. Kennedy.



A DASHING CAPE printed in a dramatic design of large poppies is worn over a sheer wool frock, and opens to reveal the hem-length fringed flange and row of buttons down the front (at left). The black dress of crepe marocain (right) has its sleeves looped to give a soft draped effect.

York from St. John to join Mrs. Mackay's daughters, Miss Hope Mackay and Miss Hazen Mackay, who are studying in Switzerland. They will all return to Canada early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bremner and Miss Bremner have returned to Ottawa from Bermuda, where they have been staying for some time.

Sir Thomas and Lady White have returned to Toronto from a holiday spent in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Benson have returned to Toronto from Florida.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor who, with Lady Williams-Taylor, has spent the winter at his residence at Nassau, The Bahamas, is sailing from there on April 25 for New York and is expected in Montreal on April 30, to spend several days, and will sail from New York on May 11 on his return to England. Lady Williams-Taylor will sail direct from Nassau on May 23 for England.

Sunbeam SILENT AUTOMATIC TOASTER
Non-tarnish chrome plate, black trim. Set for light, medium, etc. Toasts, uniformly, both sides as desired. Sunbeam Automatic Double No watching control. No burning, no burning mechanism. No clockwork mechanism. Toast kept warm till wanted. Toaster sold alone or with attractive buffet set.

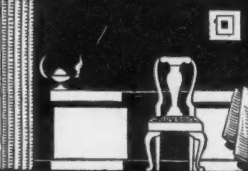
Sunbeam IRONMASTER
Entirely new type iron. Full size, half weight. Exclusive dumb tip heat dial in handle—convenient, always cool. Patented Double Automatic control holds exact heat selected—no more, no less. Heats in 30 seconds—stays hot. Ironing finished quicker, with less effort.

Sunbeam MIXMASTER
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Complexions as petal-fresh as the flowers whose perfection they challenge . . . personalities surrounded by an aura as full of subtle allure as a wandering breath of garden air! Of such essentials is the charm of Fashion's scene constructed . . . carefully, deliberately, knowingly . . . with the incomparable help of Yardley. First, the refining

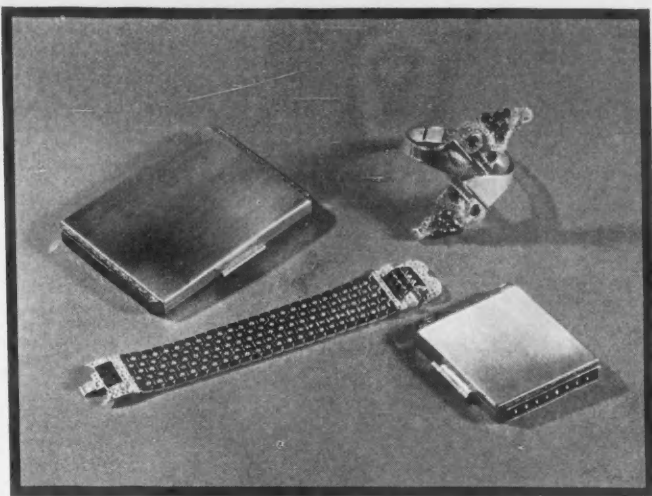
magic of Yardley Beauty Preparations . . . and then the stimulating, elusive touch of the Lovable Fragrance of Yardley Lavender. Enlist their aid. You may . . . for the nearest smart store can supply you. You'll find in "Beauty Secrets from Bond Street" the whole lore of beauty wisdom. Write for a copy to Yardley & Co. (Canada) Ltd., Toronto

Yardley's English Lavender—the fragrance that's like no other—from 40c to \$12; Lavender Soap, 35c a large cake; 3 for \$1. Lavender Face Powder—for normal skins—\$1.10, and Yardley's new English Complexion Powder—for dry skins—\$1.10. Liquefying Cleansing Cream, \$1.10, English Complexion Cream, \$1.10. For skins aged or dried by climate: Yardley's rich re-texturing Skin Food, \$1.10, and Foundation Cream, 85c. Yardley's Cream Rouge, 85c, and Indelible Lipstick, \$1.10, complete the "English Complexion."



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YOUR DOOR



IMPORTANT ACCESSORIES. The "clip" bracelet (upper right) is gold-colored metal and set with rhinestones and synthetic rubies, and the ends can be removed and used as dress clips. The flexible bracelet is set with star shaped rhinestones and synthetic rubies in the ends. The matched compact and cigarette case have synthetic rubies set in white metal along the edges.
—Photograph courtesy Birks-Elliott-Ryle Limited.



**"Hervey—you mustn't
give up like that!"**

● WE CAN PITY poor, numb Hervey . . . Crushed by the cruel blows of Fate—the man has cracked. But one of the most miserably perverse, destructive pieces of devilry that ever pushed a man to insanity's welcome vagueness—is a leaking hot water tank. When it leaks—it means that the inside is ravaged with rust. In places the metal is paper-thin. A casual finger pokes through with hardly any resistance.

A "Monel" Tank, of course, cannot rust. It's a solid alloy. It lasts a lifetime—is guaranteed for 20 years! That's why it's so economical. And, another blessing, it keeps your hot water always pure and clear and sparkling. So . . . why not ask your plumber?

"Monel"
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WATER TANKS



WHITEHEAD METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, 25 King St., W., Toronto
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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

I DON'T know when the human race began to cook its food, but I haven't a doubt it was early in its career. Cooking is probably a much older art than music or sculpture, or even painting on china or velvet sofa cushions, which, you will agree, hark back to the darker days of our advancing civilization.

Of course from time to time devotees of raw foods raise their strange heads and utter their weird cries, but not for long. The latest is a doctor in Monrovia, California, who finds cooked foods cause all our central ills. It is hard to keep a musical-comedy note out of a report from a town with a name like that and this "eminent medical authority", to quote the N.A.N.A., hasn't even tried. What cooked food lacks, he feels, is hydrophilic colloids and a good way to restore them is to add gelatine. If you want a glass of hot milk before going to bed you should add a suitable amount of hot gelatine concentrate to it, beat it well, and drink it before it coagulates. This will be good for your gastritis. The doctor may be right. We only know it would be awful for our recurring pain in the neck.

EASTER has, I think, no traditional food connected with it by Anglo Saxons. In this country we look for the first maple syrup, the excellence of Easter beef, the earliest spring broilers, and the first wildly expensive spring lamb, but apart from these the Easter egg's the thing.

This is the month trusting and truly economical housekeepers store new laid eggs in a gooey preservative. I once did it myself. Unfortunately when the crock was full of twelve dozen eggs and several gallons of water-glass, I attempted to shift it and an unsuspected crack in the crock extended so that the bottom fell out. Standing ankle deep in the morass I took a vow I have not since broken. I just buy fewer eggs when the price soars, like you.

But eggs at Easter are plentiful, good and inexpensive. How to use them? Oh thus and thus and so.

EGGS IN RAMEKINS
Into each individual bake dish—the wide shallow sort—put:
1 egg
3 cooked shrimps
3 tablespoons sliced mushrooms
3 tablespoons cooked peas
1 sausage, cooked and split
1 tablespoon sherry.

Break one egg into each ramekin. Cook the mushrooms, well salted and peppered, in bacon fat or butter until they begin to color. Remove them from the fat and put them around the egg. Add a little cream to the

fat in the pan and a few drops of Worcester Sauce and let it simmer a moment. Dispose the peas, shrimps and sausage around the mushrooms. Pour the mixture in the pan over the whole thing and lastly the spoonful of sherry. Put them in the oven until the white of egg hardens.

That is good enough for the main works of anybody's luncheon.

EGG PASTRIES
Frankly I think it is reasonable to buy puff pastry cases for these, allowing one to a person; unless you have puff paste left over from a more elaborate culinary adventure, in which case, go ahead, bless you.

Nearly fill a deep saucepan with boiling salted water to which you have added vinegar, proportion $\frac{1}{2}$ a teacup to three pints.

Break as many eggs as you have pastry cases into this from a height;—this will make them shape like balls. Keep the water boiling gently for 3 minutes. Remove them very carefully, drain them on a cloth, trim them evenly and place each in a pastry case. Sprinkle them with salt and pepper. Pour a little condensed Cream of Mushroom or tomato soup over the top and re-heat them in the oven. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve very hot.

EGGS IN CREAM
6 eggs
1 cup cream
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
an "egg" of butter
1 tablespoon Worcester Sauce
2 slices onion
salt, pepper, paprika.

Melt an egg of butter in a saucepan, add cream, milk, onion, and seasonings. Boil it for two or three minutes, then remove the onion and poach the eggs in the mixture, basting them till they are well set. Remove eggs, set each on a round of fried toast and pour the liquid over all.

Since Curried Eggs, Eggs Soufise, Eggs in Green Sauce, Eggs à la Martin, and Mustard Eggs are all good, and all made with a basic sauce, this is as good a time as any to go back to fundamentals and discuss the making of the sauce. The simple White Sauce, or Sauce Béchamel, is probably more often massacred in the making than any other item on our menus. It was named after the Marquis de Béchamel who was *Maitre d'hôtel* to Louis XIV and there's a lad who must have done a lot of rocking in his grave.

THE tricks to it are very simple. It's a sauce made with flour and flour needs cooking. It must not be lumpy, and it must be shiny. This is the simplest method to turn it out. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a pan over a gentle heat. If you are a beginner use a double boiler. Stir into it gradually 2 tablespoons of flour. When it is a smooth paste, little by little stir in one cup of milk and keep on stirring over a low fire for 15 minutes. When it is perfectly smooth and like heavy cream take it off the stove, add salt and pepper and stir into it several small pieces of butter till they are completely melted. This makes it shine, and this is the basis of all white sauces. Stock is often used half and half with milk.

For Curried Eggs add Curry powder to the butter and flour. Pour the finished sauce over halved hard-cooked eggs. Eggs Soufise have partly boiled onions, sliced and lightly fried in butter, added to the sauce and simmered a few minutes, into this put quartered hard-boiled eggs and serve on toast. To make Green Sauce, scald a bunch of parsley, some chervil, a few tarragon leaves, if you can get them, and a little spinach in boiling water. Drain and pound them with 2 chopped gherkins and 2 spoonfuls of capers and a piece of butter. When all is well squashed, force it through a sieve into the Béchamel Sauce. Eggs à la Martin are raw eggs broken into a white sauce to which you have added grated cheese. Sprinkle the eggs with salt and pepper generously, cover them with more sauce, put cheese and finely sieved bread crumbs mixed on top and cook 20 minutes in the oven. Mustard Eggs need a few sautéed mushrooms on rounds of toast with half a hard-cooked egg put face down on top and Béchamel Sauce with mustard and paprika added in the making poured over all. Paprika dusts the top for a finish.

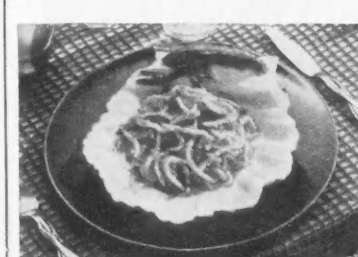
Horace—of whom I know nothing else—is reported to have said, "Choose eggs oblong. Remember they'll be found of sweeter taste, and whiter than the round." I offer that for what it's worth.

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In TEA it's Flavour*
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TEA**

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MENUS CHANGE HERE**

SPAGHETTI SURPRISE! Every little ramekin has a secret all its own. Dig down beneath a savoury crust of crumbs and cheese, through luscious strands of Heinz tomato-sauced Spaghetti and find: Perhaps a brace of browned meat balls. Or a tempting trove of diced, cooked ham, some tongue, or button mushrooms. A cut up wiener makes another piquant combination and so does chicken and a few green peas. Here's the brightest culinary "tip" in months—a gay new way to use up all the leftovers in the ice box.



"SOMETHING FISHY" in a clever setting. Fill scallop shells with Heinz superlative Spaghetti (or Heinz Cooked Macaroni and cheese) combined with a small tin of tuna, salmon, crab meat or lobster. Top with crumbs and bake. P.S. The nautical cloth is nothing more than curtain fish net bound with fringe.



SPAGHETTI in a cabbage shell is sure to make a real hit. Hollow a medium cabbage to make a shell $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. Cook shell ten minutes in boiling salted water, till it's tender but not droopy. Fill with a tin of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti—heated. Top with strips of bacon and brown under the broiler.

**My throat
is safe with
CRAVEN "A"**

Craven "A" are so cool, so fresh, so wonderfully smooth to the throat! You will find their natural cork-tip prevents your fingers from becoming stained and protects your lips.

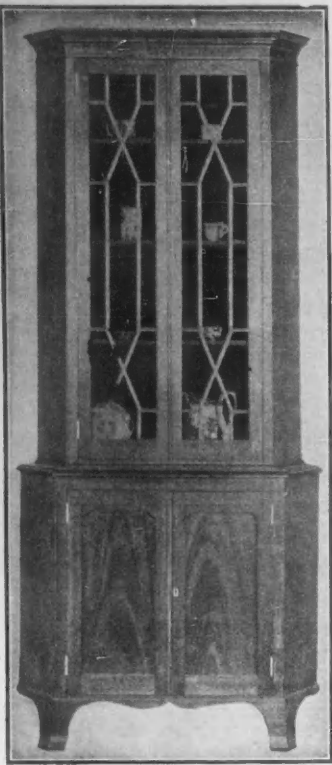
In the 'easy-access' inner foil pack and sealed fresh in moisture-proof cellophane.
20 for 25c.
ALSO IN TINS 50 for 60c.
Same Price as in England.

MADE SPECIALLY TO PREVENT SORE THROATS
CRAVEN PLAIN (WITHOUT CORK-TIP) SAME FINE QUALITY AS CRAVEN "A"
In Green Packets 20 for 25c. Carreras Ltd., London, Eng.—150 years' reputation for quality C.A.48

NOW, in the rush, it's time to change to streamlined meals via Heinz delicious Cooked Spaghetti with its ruddy sauce of pedigreed tomatoes, imported spices and fine cheese. Or perhaps you prefer another Heinz quick-feast favourite—Cooked Macaroni in a thick cream sauce enriched with mellow cheese. Both these members of the famous 57 Varieties will be welcome changes for your menus—savory ballasts for your budget. They're ready to serve in heating time.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY



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For information regarding fees, scholarships and bursaries please write to the Principals.

PRINCIPALS:—MISS W. M. WILSON, B.A. Hons. London, Eng.

MISS W. M. ELLIS, B.Sc. London, Eng.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

Entrance Memorial Scholarships

The Annual examinations for these Scholarships will be held this year on Thursday, May 5th and Friday, May 6th. Applications to write the examinations will be accepted until April 30th.

Two Scholarships each of the value of \$500. a year are open for entry to the Senior School, and two Scholarships of the value of \$400. and \$200. a year respectively are open for entry to the Junior School.

For detailed information please write to the Headmaster,
PHILIP A. C. KETCHUM, M.A., B.P.A.E.D.
Trinity Term begins on April 20th.



MRS. EDWARD B. MEYERS, convener of the bridge and fashion show to be held on Saturday, April 23, by the Coronation Club in aid of St. John's Convalescent Hospital.

—Photograph by Sheriff Studio.

has been spending the greater part of her time in the far north painting Eskimos, Indians and fur traders, for exhibition at Hudson's Bay House in London, England.

While guests strolled around the drawing-room looking at Miss Shackleton's pictures, Mrs. Richard Ghiselin poured tea at a table centred with yellow and red tulips. Miss Edna Kenwood, Miss Margaret Walker, Miss Barbara Nash, assisted in looking after the guests.

Miss Shackleton's works cover a wide field, an assortment of subjects from a winter landscape "Dawn at Akavik" to a portrait study of Lord Ruthven's famous twin daughters, the Hon. Allison and the Hon. Margaret, now the wife of Peter Davis, adopted son of Sir James Barrie, and original Peter Pan of his play by that name.

VICTORIA, B.C.

HERE Spring is abounding (lovely word) at a great rate. Island bulb farms are literally carpeted with golden daffs. Everyone is either golfing and fishing, according to mood and inclination and there are no end of people from East of the Rockies and South of the Line doing both. No wonder when I met him, Major F. J. Ney, he of the Empire Youth Movement and kindred interests, began to talk about bluebell woods in England whence he has recently come.

In British Columbia to arrange for a party of fifty English school boys and others from Australia and New Zealand to visit these parts this coming August, Major Ney is planning, not only peregrinations round and about Vancouver and Victoria but a camping trip to the Canadian Rockies with their Canadian hosts and some lads from South of the line. A practical idealist with a couple of decades' experience in similar work, the Major's long view of the Empire Youth Movement which got off to a head start at the Coronation last year when Stanley Baldwin addressed them at the Albert Hall, has an international outlook and significance. "Youth has few preconceived ideas" says he. "It's not tied up with age old prejudices."

With impressive opening ceremony and a list of notables including Mrs. W. E. Hamber, wife of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of B.C.; Right Rev. H. E. Sexton, Bishop of Columbia and Mr. Andrew McGavin, Mayor of Victoria, the members of the I.O.D.E. (Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire to you south of the Line) Provincial Chapter, opened their sessions on April 5 at the Empress Hotel. About fifty delegates are attending from the Mainland.

Mrs. Leon Lambert, who with her husband is a frequent visitor from Manila, gave a vivid word picture of conditions in that port. Practically everyone houses and looks after one or more white refugees from war torn Shanghai. The native population has been evacuated to Hong Kong, and wharfs are piled high with unshipped goods from all parts of the world.

Recent arrivals at the Empress Hotel from East of the Rockies are: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mather; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rutan of Winnipeg;



MRS. GEORGE B. MacKAY, of Montreal, photographed while spending a vacation at the Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

Mrs. J. A. McPherson, Miss Ann McEachern of Edmonton; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. La Fay of Toronto; Mrs. J. M. Rankin of Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Phippen of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. A. Karges, Miss Karges of Woodstock, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Spencer of Calgary; Miss Eva Powley, Miss M. Hazewood of Winnipeg; Mrs. T. Howard Stewart of Montreal; Mrs. A. H. Dalrymple of Westmount, Quebec; Mrs. W. J. Lindal of Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG

M. HENRI BOUGEAREL entertained at dinner last Saturday evening, his guests later enjoying the production of the French play, "Les Romaniques," at the Walker Theatre. His guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bourgoin, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Burgoyne, Miss Flavia Burgoyne and Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Williams.

The Easter holidays are almost here. A few of the boys and girls at school in the East are coming home but the majority are visiting school friends there. Miss Mary Aldous who is attending King's Hall, Compton, Que., is going to Smith Falls to be the guest of Mrs. Ashton Cockshutt. Miss Patricia Spendlove is coming home to be with her father Mr. A. E. Spendlove. Miss Louise Phillips will also spend the holidays here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Phillips. Mrs. Phillips who has spent the winter in California, will arrive home just in time to greet her daughter. Miss Nancy Riley who is attending school in Ottawa, will visit in Montreal and New York. Miss Christine Pentland who is at Hatfield Hall, Cobourg, will be met in Toronto by her mother, Mrs. C. F. Pentland, and will spend her holiday with her. Miss Kathleen Laird who is at Strathcona Hall, Shawinigan Lake, Vancouver, B.C., will spend the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Douglas Laird, who has gone out to Victoria. Gentleman Cadet E. B. Osler, will spend Easter-tide with his brother, Mr. John H. Osler, and Mrs. Osler in Toronto. Mr. Gordon Franks who is at Ridley will go to London, Ont., to be the guest of Mr. H. Cronyn.

Mrs. R. M. Dennistoun and Mrs. Alexander Bain are among those holidaying on Vancouver Island and are spending a month in Victoria. Mrs. Fred Walker is also there, the guest of Mrs. A. F. D. MacGachen. Mrs. N. R. DesBrisay is at the Coast and is being much entertained.

A large group of our skaters are taking part in the Minneapolis and St. Paul carnivals this week. Mrs. Hugh Monerleff, Miss Jean Monerleff, Mrs. James Hunter, Mrs. H. A. Sparling and Mrs. Charles Meek are also spending a week there, having gone down by motor.

Colonel and Mrs. E. J. Renaud of Ottawa en route home from the Coast are spending a few days in town guests of Major and Mrs. Miller, Fort Osborne Barracks.



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MONTREAL

Webster-Gregory—Miss Mary Florence Gregory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Gregory, to Mr. Lorne Stuart Webster, son of Senator Lorne C. Webster and the late Mrs. Webster.

WEDDINGS

NASSAU, THE BAHAMAS

Wanklyn-Moseley — On Monday, April 11, Miss Mary Suzanne Moseley,

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Moseley of Nassau, and Major Frederic A. Wanklyn, M.C., of Nassau, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wanklyn of Montreal.

NEW YORK

Molson-Yuill—On Saturday, April 9, Miss Patricia Yuill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Yuill of Montreal, and Mr. Edward V. Molson, son of the late H. S. S. Molson and of Mrs. Molson.

Richmond-Gregory — On Saturday, April 9, Miss Jean Lovell Gregory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dymond Gregory of "Montacute," Oakville, Ont., and Mr. William Dunn Richmond of New York, son of Mrs. Arthur L. Walker of Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., and the late Stacy C. Richmond.

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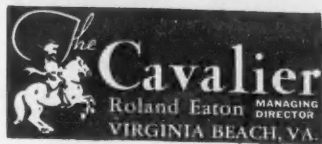
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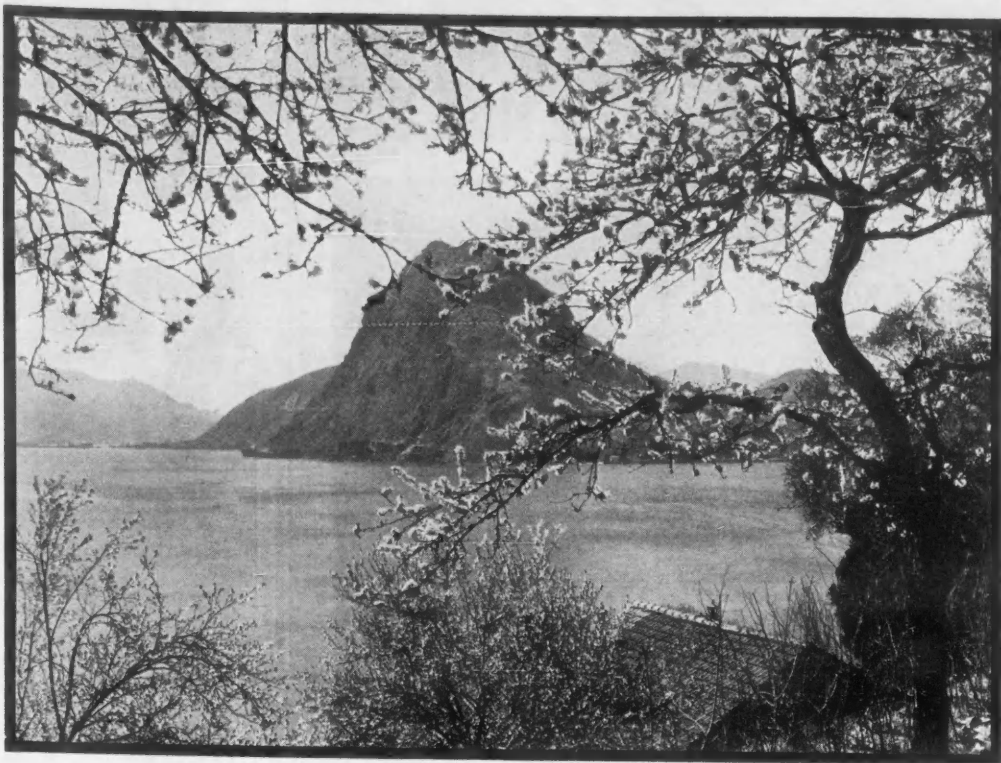
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BLOSSOMTIME IS A JOYOUS SEASON on the Lake of Lugano, in Southern Switzerland.

—Photo by H. Ruedi, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

—Ports of Call

BY M. B. WILLIAMS

SWITZERLAND CALENDAR

THAT Switzerland is the favorite of vacationists in Europe was clearly shown last year when in the month of June alone there were 166% more visitors from this continent than in previous years. Prospects in this direction for 1938 are very bright indeed, for Switzerland's attractions include not only the most sublime scenery in the world and exceptional opportunities for recreation, but they also have a pronounced pocketbook appeal.

Since the readjustment of the Swiss Franc in 1936, the dollar buys 42% more in Switzerland. There are no money formalities whatsoever, and rebates on transportation are granted up to 45%. Low priced railroad tickets may be had in many attractive combinations, and hotels and pensions give maximum values for surprisingly modest rates.

Whether it be by rail or air, Switzerland, in the heart of Europe, is easily and swiftly reached from everywhere. Travel within Swiss boundaries is now almost exclusively done in the swift and smooth electric manner. Would-be mountain climbers can realize their fondest ambitions by merely boarding one of the numerous rack-and-pinion, cable and aerial railways, and those in quest of scenic beauty, where the iron-rail does not go, may feast on

many a wayside paradise, with much native appeal, from one of the luxurious Alpine Postal Motor Coaches.

Should a tourist decide to visit Europe in his own car, he will be delighted with the welcome and many privileges that await him in Switzerland. Provided he is a guest there for three days, he will get a special rebate on each litre of gasoline—up to 300 litres—purchased in the country. The necessary documentation is given him when he enters Switzerland, and an adequate refund is made to him at the frontier when he leaves.

With her unparalleled scenery, her bracing climate and many health springs, together with her historic background and picturesque customs, and costumes, Switzerland is indeed the world's perfect vacation land. Smart bathing beaches offer all modern aquatic pastimes, and excellent tennis courts and golf courses invite everywhere. Swiss rivers and lakes are just as ideal for rowing and paddling as they are for fishing, and there is excellent sailing on several of the lakes, with the Thunersee even maintaining its own Sailing School. Hikers and climbers who are keen on exploring and conquering haunts or peaks far off the beaten path, discover in Switzerland that there is such a thing as dreams come true.

If a guest is studiously inclined he can avail himself of the splendid Summer Vacation Courses in Modern French given at the University of Geneva from July 6—October 15; at the University of Lausanne from July 18—October 8; and at the University of Neuchâtel from July 14—September 2. An interesting innovation this year is the Summer School of European Studies, with headquarters at Zurich, with its first series at Zurich from July 11-24, and its second series at Davos or St. Moritz, from July 25—August 7.

SWISS summer season events start in a resplendent parade early in June and include festivals and competitions far too numerous to be cited in detail. There are Music, Singing and Flower Festivals; Open-air Performances and Festival Plays; Swimming, Rowing and Sailing contests; Horse Races; Venetian Nights; Tennis and Golf Tournaments; Gymnastic and Rifle Shooting events; Summer Ski Festivals; Alpine and Costumes Festivals, etc. Art exhibitions and Fairs afford a picture of the Swiss people from other angles, and a number of important International Congresses will bring together in Switzerland distinguished scientists, scholars and professional men from everywhere.

Zurich opens the march of Swiss summer season attractions, with a "June Festival of Operas and Plays" in the local Stadt theatre. "Mathis der Maler," by Paul Hindemith, originally scheduled to have its first hearing in Berlin, will have its Première on May 28, with subsequent performances on June 6, 8 and 10. Wagner's complete "Nibelungenring" will be another feature, and the distinguished Wilhelm Furtwängler himself will direct Beethoven's "Fi-

dello" on June 12 and 14. Four performances of Italian Operas, on June 15, 16, 17 & 18, with Dusolina Giannini as one of the singers, are also on the program, and a Schnitzler comedy and Gerhart Hauptmann play will each have three performances.

Berne, Switzerland's over 700 years old capital, is preparing for a special season of Music from middle of May to middle of June. "Berne sings," as the event is called, will have the support of different choirs and musical organizations. A series of concerts will be given on Münster Square; Haydn's "Creation" will have a performance in the Casino, and on June 25 and 26 the International Congress for Music Education is to convene in Berne. "Berne in Flowers" will again be a feature this year, and as a result the beautiful old city will appear in artistically planned floral garb from June until September.

OTHER Summer Music attractions include a Singing Festival at Geneva on June 18-20; also "International Music Festival Weeks" at Lucerne, from middle of July to middle of August, with an "International Music Exhibition" and "Gala concerts with the support of eminent conductors and soloists." In August, when many of America's most famous songbirds usually enjoy a vacation at St. Moritz, that well-known resort will have its own "Music Festival Week."

Drama, as well, will play a prominent role among the season's offerings. "William Tell," so very appropriate in Switzerland, is again to be presented in the Tell playhouse at Altdorf, near the lake of Lucerne, on Sunday afternoons, from July 17—September 11, and in the open-air theatre at Interlaken, also on Sunday afternoons, from July 10—Sept. 11.

INvariably charming are the Swiss Alpine and Costumes Festivals which are held here and there throughout the summer. Native pastimes and native garb are on parade on these occasions and Alpine Horn playing, yodeling, singing and dancing may be enjoyed at their best. The Fribourg Costumes Fête is scheduled to be held at Bulle on June 12; and Brunnen, on the Lake of Lucerne, will celebrate in a similar manner on July 18. An Alpine Fête is also planned for August 7 at Fribourg, above Brunnen, and a Gondola Corso and Yodeling Festival will be Brunnen attractions on August 16.

Tiny Switzerland is a land of unlimited vacation opportunities and, as a climax, will enable those visitors who may have missed out on skiing and ski-jumping events during the winter season to make up for this loss on Jungfrauoch, when the annual Summer Ski Races will be held on July 9 and 10. Jungfrauoch, 11,340 feet a/s, famous for its superb Alpine panorama, is conveniently reached by mountain railways from Interlaken, and also offers dogsledding as well as skating in a hall of ice hewn out of the glacier.



IN ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND, a multitude of crocus blossoms marks the coming of Spring.

—Photo by A. Steiner, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

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—London Letter

A BIGGLESWADE BLUNDER

London, March 28.

EARLY last week the 'Varsity Golf Match—won again by Cambridge for about the fourth year in succession. Last Saturday the Grand National. And what a race it was! Next Saturday the Boat Race. And in the meantime all the R.A.s, and all those who hope to become little R.A.s, some day, are busy putting the finishing touches to their various masterpieces for the opening of the Royal Academy.

Thus does the Season get under way once more, no matter how the dictators may knit their portentous eyebrows, and rattle their sabres, and rumble out horrid menaces through their clenched teeth. Wars may come and wars may go, as even dictators must some day or other, but the Season—that is among the abiding things.

It was very characteristic of the English temperament and outlook that on Saturday the B.B.C. should have headed its news bulletins—no, not with the latest from Austria or Czechoslovakia or Spain or even from Westminster, but with an account of the Grand National.

The editors knew perfectly well what their listeners were chiefly interested in. Nice to feel that there is still a nation in the world which is not easily to be hustled out of its normal stride, and which keeps its temper with habitual calm! There is something very reassuring about it in this exceedingly jumpy world.

In the same day's newspapers there was a little police item, which seemed to me to convey a somewhat similar lesson. A young gunman walked into a shop in Leeds. He had chosen his time with care, as there was only an old woman of sixty-odd behind the counter. Suddenly drawing an automatic from his pocket, he ordered her to hand over the contents of the till.

She picked up a brass weight from the scales.

"Don't be daft," she said. "Get out!"

He got. It may have been her coolness, or it may have been the unpleasant look of that brass weight. Probably both helped. This is a story that seems to have more than one moral.

ONE of the discouraging features of public life is that the budding statesman may display all the political virtues, he may be industrious, dignified, and unfailingly discreet, and yet after years of a blameless and useful career he may cut no more figure in the political heavens than one of the smaller stars in the Milky Way. But let him commit one tiny indiscretion, and he becomes a blazing comet over night.

There is Mr. Lennox-Boyd, for instance, who was recently appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor. He is said to be one of the most promising of the younger Tories, very energetic, a good speaker, and very keen about agricultural problems. Among other activities he runs a shop in London for the sale of farm-produce from his constituency in Bedfordshire. He even goes in for the Gladstonian recreation of tree-felling. There's earnestness for you!

In spite of all this, Mr. Lennox-Boyd's name meant nothing to the public—beyond perhaps a vague feeling of having heard it before somewhere. But the other day he committed an "indiscretion," and now everyone knows all about him. He has been given hundreds of columns in the Press of the country, and was made the subject of an acrimonious discussion in the House of Commons. There were protests and apologies and promises and final forgiveness—just for this once!

Mr. Lennox-Boyd was making a speech at Biggleswade—and what a place for an "indiscretion"! No one, you might think, would care a hoot what anyone said at Biggleswade. So evidently thought young Mr. L.B. He let himself go. He said, among other things, that he could imagine nothing more ridiculous than to guarantee the frontiers of Czechoslovakia, since half the population of that country couldn't be relied on to support their own government.

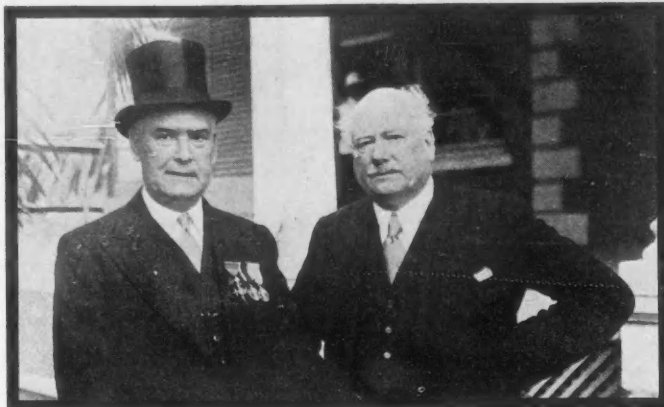
Then the storm burst. He immediately became front-page news, something sent from Heaven to the Opposition Press. It mattered not at all that he had expressed the view of most people in the country, and that he was merely anticipating the Prime Minister, who said much the same thing in more diplomatic language. Neither did it matter that he is a very junior official, with no hand whatever in the framing of policy. He was meat, and like meat they grilled him.

From now on the things that Mr. Lennox-Boyd says will be studied with an eager scrutiny. He has caught the public eye. People will go on hoping for further indiscretions. Probably he won't make any—unless, of course, like Winston Churchill, he takes up indiscretions as a career. And, after all, why not? You don't become Prime Minister that way, but you get a lot of fun out of politics. It is possible also that you do a lot of good. There can be too much of even so admirable a virtue as discretion.

JUBILEES seem to be in fashion just now—especially theatrical jubilees. Only a few months ago we had Miss Marie Tempest celebrating hers, though of course she really hasn't been fifty years on the stage, no matter what the calendars and statisticians may say. She couldn't, and look so young.

Recently we have also had Miss Julia Neilson celebrating her jubilee—with personal messages from the Royal Family, presentations, speeches by distinguished persons like Sir John Simon, and all the rest of it.

Miss Neilson was a fine artist and a very beautiful woman, but in her case one really can believe that it was back in 1888 that she first made her appearance on the stage in "Pygmalion and Galatea" at the old



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Lyceum. To be quite honest, I had thought it was even longer ago. She has for so many years been retired from the stage as to have become part of English theatrical tradition. And traditions always seem old.

Now we are told that Miss Irene Vanbrugh is about to celebrate her jubilee—in June, to be exact—and the half century in her case is quite as incredible as in Marie Tempest's. And yet, I suppose, there is no getting around the figures—June, 1888, at the Theatre Royal, Margate, as Phoebe in "As You Like It."

At present she is appearing in Noel Coward's new show, "Operette." What a lot of theatrical history lies between—history which she helped to make! She was with Toole, with Beerbohm Tree, with George Alexander, with Arthur Bourchier (who married her sister Violet), with Charles Wyndham, with John Hare. It was with Hare that she created

her most famous role, that of Sophie Fulgarny in "The Gay Lord Quex."

How well she has always played! With what intelligence and vitality! She was never a beauty like Julia Neilson, though a fine-looking woman, with a particularly expressive pair of large dark eyes. Neither did she possess Marie Tempest's amazing charm and vivacity. But it is difficult to imagine an actress more obviously mistress of her art.

I say "obviously," though that may seem somewhat of a back-handed compliment. Art should conceal itself, we are always being told. Undoubtedly there have been geniuses of the stage, whose acting was so much the natural expression of their personality as to make one forget they were acting at all. Ellen Terry was of that sort. So was Duse, we are assured by those who had the privilege of seeing her in her great days.



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No one would claim so much for Miss Vanbrugh. But, if she has never been able to communicate the authentic thrill of genius, her acting has always been a delight to see and hear. It is so smooth, so competent, so perfectly judged. You have the very satisfying feeling that she always knows exactly what she is about, and exactly how to do it.

There is no hit-or-miss about her methods. The target may not be the highest, or the bow that of Diana, but the arrow is always sent gracefully and surely to the very centre of the mark.

It is said that the Queen will attend the special matinee to be given at His Majesty's Theatre in celebration of Miss Vanbrugh's jubilee. The compliment is fully deserved. By her dignity and charm and kindness in private life, no less than by her success on the stage, Miss Vanbrugh's career has been an honor to her profession.

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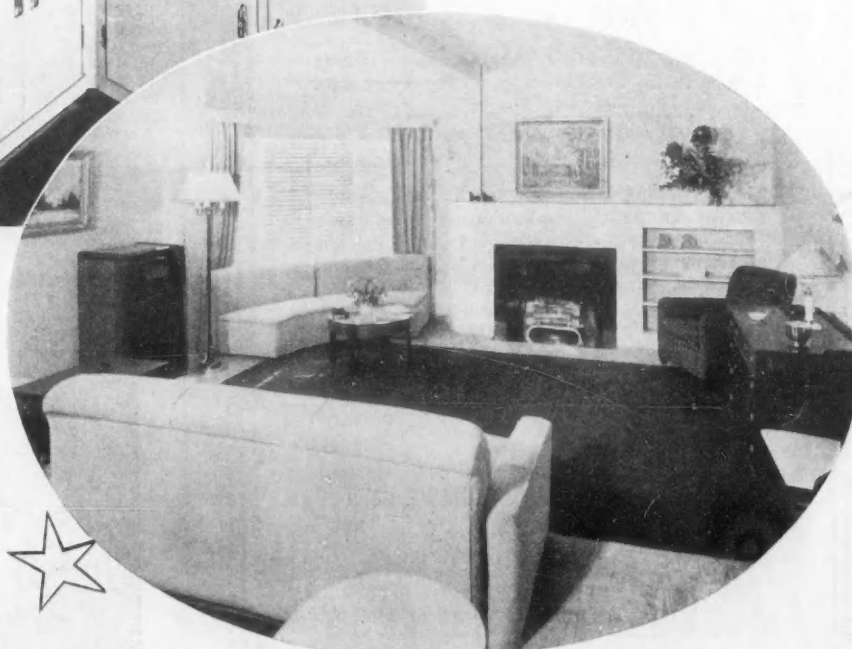
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★ (ABOVE) Kitchenette in the Park Lane Apartments. Equipped with Mitchell "Monel" cabinet sink, and Acme Stove with "Monel" top, manufactured by Guelph Stove Co.

★ (RIGHT) Living room in one of the suites in the new Park Lane Apartments, Toronto.



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TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 16, 1938

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS RELATIVELY STRONG

Investors Have Disregarded Fact That Stock Market Prices Have Reflected Conditions Existing Elsewhere—Brightening Outlook Now Suggests Buying Opportunities

BY HENRY JANES

WITH three exceptions which are worth noting,* price movements on the Canadian stock exchanges have simply mirrored the action of the New York board for almost a year. All the trends, short, intermediate and long-term are almost identical. The shadow of business and political uncertainties in the United States and in world affairs seem to have completely obscured the many bright spots in the Canadian business picture. How long can this condition exist? In markets, as elsewhere, the abnormal soon passes. Canadian markets on previous occasions, while influenced by general security prices, have at times showed ability to go their own way. Can they do this again and how soon?

As far as can be judged from conditions and current business figures, the recession in this country is comparatively mild and our stock markets have been reflecting a set of decidedly bearish factors which exist elsewhere. In contrast to the rampant pessimism obvious in world security markets, it may be that Canadian investors should feel well satisfied, even mildly bullish.

Certainly Canadian investors are, comparatively speaking, in a very fortunate position, possibly the most fortunate in the world. This can be easily seen by taking a look at what is happening elsewhere.

MANY commentators in the States declared that the condition of business is alarming. As judged by the stock market, American business is in a depression. Despite the huge program of spending, business control and pump-priming by the Roosevelt administration, the averages of American rails and utilities are lower than they were in March 1933 by about 20 percent. Paper losses in New York securities during the past 12 months, total over \$30,000,000,000, or more than twice as much as the States' huge hoard of gold and more than 5 times the amount of money in circulation in that country. Congress is at odds with the Administration. The New Deal theorists are discredited and out of control and the legislatures trying to put through some con-

structive concessions to encourage business before the elections next November. A faint upturn in business is reported now, but is felt by some well-informed people that this will have little effect on security prices being offset by foreign news and political uncertainties.

The proposal on Friday of last week of an additional \$4,500,000,000 for relief, loans and a business aid program, discloses what has long been expected, that further heavy spending and credit inflation by the American government is inevitable. The imme-

diated effect of this has been a quick upturn in security prices and an improvement in feeling, but it is doubtful if the money can be pushed out into industrial channels quickly enough to make any material effect on business for some months to come. In any case, the necessity of drastic measures is not reassuring to private capital. It is a possibility that this remedy will prove a quick cure, but more likely American business will go through a period of convalescence stimulated to recovery by strong tonics from the Washington Treasury.

Investors and tax payers in the British Isles are

(Continued on Page 24)



BUT WHY NOT OPEN THE CAGE?

BRITISH COLUMBIA—CANADA'S PROBLEM CHILD

Dominion is Expected to Clean Up Province-Created Mess—While Revenues Have Mounted, Gross Debt Has Shown Alarming Increase—Penalties of Over-Spending

BY REECE H. HAGUE

BRITISH COLUMBIA has developed into something of a problem child in the Dominion family. Can it be that there is something in the salubrious air west of the Rockies which tends to breed recalcitrancy? It would almost seem so; for Canada's two most westerly provinces do seem to love to kick over the traces.

Alberta is a problem child, too. Alberta's case, however, is somewhat different. Alberta is merely a foster child of the great liberal father, Mackenzie King. She must, of course, be granted a place at the family board; but being a Social Credit and not a full-blooded Liberal child she must realize that if she is naughty she will have to take the consequences and personally pay the piper. Reduced rations or a stern and unequivocal denial of unreasonable demands are quite in order when it comes to dealing with a mere foster child.

British Columbia is, on the other hand—for the time being at least—a blood member of the family in residence at Ottawa.

In the good old days before children were recognized to have complex and reflexes; when only the most erudite knew how to spell psychoanalysis, and even half of them did not know exactly what it meant, even a legitimate child could be sternly reprimanded and if necessary laid over the paternal knee and a salutary castigation administered for the good of her soul if paternal embarrassment resulted from her deportment, or her actions were contrary to those demanded by family tradition.

But this is the age when juvenile naughtiness is not plain naughtiness; but a complicated form of neurosis which can be cured only by studying what is going on in the refractory child's sub-conscious mind, and corporal punishment must never, never be resorted to.

Children were once taught that they could not eat their cake and have it too; that if they squandered their pocket money unwisely it was no good coming crying to father for more and that when they got the house in a disorderly condition they must tidy everything up themselves and not expect poor over-worked mother to do it.

Times have changed; more's the pity! Which brings us back to the reason why British Columbia must now be regarded as a problem child with so many complex and reflexes that even Dr. Freud would find himself at a loss as to what cure to recommend other than one of those old-fashioned remedies which did, when one looks back and soberly reflects, appear to have been fairly effective.

British Columbia has not, it is true, departed from orthodoxy to anything like the same extent as has Alberta; yet perhaps Alberta presents the

easier problem. Being merely a foster child, no qualms need be experienced if her judicial uncles put her in her place and tell her just what's what.

British Columbia, having consumed her cake, expects Papa Mackenzie King to provide a further unlimited supply and sees no earthly reason why she herself should take any part in tidying up after an orgy of exceedingly messy housekeeping.

This was made very apparent by Premier Pattullo and those speaking in his behalf at the recent sittings in the Pacific Coast province of the Rowell Commission.

EVER since the Commission idea was first mooted, Premier Pattullo, in response to enquiries by municipalities as to when they were going to receive a more generous spending allowance or by the public at large as to when this or that would take place, has blithely assured them that all their troubles would be over when the Rowell Commission had heard how shabbily B.C. had been treated by Ottawa in the past and had instructed Prime Minister King to make hasty and generous amends.

As remarked by the late leader of the Conservative Party in B.C., Dr. Frank P. Patterson, whose death has left a blank among public men which it will be hard to fill, "the people of British Columbia

ask Premier Pattullo for bread and he offers them a Rowelling stone."

By reason of its strategic location, its climatic advantages and the wealth and diversity of natural resources with which a bountiful Providence has blessed it, British Columbia is probably in a more advantageous position than any other province in the Dominion. The one big disadvantage under which British Columbia is laboring is that she has been the victim of a series of the most singularly inept governments with which it has ever been the lot of a Canadian province to be afflicted.

The Pattullo administration cannot be held solely to blame for the present unhealthy condition of British Columbian finances. In justice to the Tolmie government, which preceded it, it must be mentioned that that administration was elected in 1928 and had the thankless task of seeing the province through the worst of the depression years, when revenues were declining and relief costs mounting. Nevertheless for its failure to at least attempt to initiate a pay-as-you-go policy the Tolmie government is deserving of censure.

The Pattullo administration had been in power for a year or so when in 1934 conditions on the Pacific Coast commenced to show signs of improvement, with a consequent increase in government revenue. By 1937 B.C. was riding the peak. For the fiscal year

(Continued on Page 24)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's theory, turned upward in the summer of 1932. During the course of the recovery movement, there have been three setbacks, or corrections, the last of which, more substantial than the two preceding, got under way in March, 1937. Like the other two, there is no present reason to assume that the last setback, while more prolonged and severe, is other than an interruption, to be followed, in due course, by the attainment of new high levels for the entire movement from 1932.

THE INTERMEDIATE TREND of stock prices was signalled as downward on April 7, 1937. This trend was reconfirmed as downward on March 25, when the Dow-Jones industrial average moved below its November 24 support point, thereby duplicating weakness of an earlier date in the railroad average. New support levels on the downside must now be established.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. The decline of six days' duration, following the downside penetration by the averages on March 25, of the several-month trading range, has been succeeded by a rally cancelling such decline. The question now arises, in view of the favorable American political news developments of the latter part of last week, as to whether the current advance is but another mark-up in prices, prior to continued recession, or the commencement of the broad upturn that sooner or later develops out of every protracted downward swing.

As a first consideration, it might be well to repeat the statement made (Continued on page 22)



CANADIAN stocks have risen, of course, with U.S. stocks, though the defeat of Roosevelt's Reorganization Bill had nothing to do with Canada. Isn't it silly, the way our markets follow the big board in New York and refuse to take notice of bullish factors of our own? For instance, right now we have the best-looking foundation for a big grain crop that we have had in five or six years. The prairie provinces, at last, have ample moisture in the soil for a bountiful harvest, and apparently all that is needed is the occasional rain during the growing season. Drought should be out of the picture this year. In fact, there might be reason for serious fear of rust, due to too much moisture, were it not for the now widespread use of Thatcher and other rust-resistant wheats. Wheat prices may be a little under last year's levels, particularly if a big crop is raised this year, but should be big enough for satisfactory profits. And the farmers have reason to hope for good returns on cattle and other products. Scarcely anything better could happen to Canada than that the West should have a big crop this year, and get a good price for it. And right now the odds favor at least a good crop.

BUT of more concern to Canadian business and stock market prices is what is happening across the border. On Friday of last week the U.S. House of Representatives sent back to committee the Administration's bill to modernize and reorganize the machinery of the federal government. This was tantamount to killing the measure, and the step constituted the most serious defeat yet suffered by the Roosevelt Administration and the New Deal. It was taken despite warnings by Speaker William B. Bankhead and Majority Leader Sam Rayburn that the action would amount to a "vote of lack of confidence in the present occupant of the White House."



IT WAS felt that the bill would have placed too much power in the President's hands, and that maybe the President and his advisers didn't know as much as they had once been supposed to know about what should be done to re-establish and maintain prosperity. Business men, in the mass, agree with this view wholeheartedly, and welcome the bill's defeat. But the market upturn which followed it presumably reflects more than mere satisfaction over the killing of a measure which business men and investors believed prejudicial to their interests; it reflects hope that the government is now going to take a more favorable attitude toward business.

IF THAT hope is supported by measures which really help along business recovery, without being so inflationary that they create fears of a financial breakdown to follow, it may be that the defeat of the Reorganization Bill will mark the turn of the economic tide. If business is given confidence to venture, and reasonably favorable conditions in which to operate, it will go ahead, and keep on going, for it has a long way to go. A confiscatory income tax, a capital gains tax and an undistributed profits tax have been seriously adverse factors, for they have destroyed, in greater degree than is generally recognized, both capital and the incentive to venture. But looming even larger as a deterrent to business progress has been the consistently hostile attitude of the Administration.



BUSINESS will adjust itself, so far as possible, to known handicaps and difficulties, but it is afraid of uncertainties. When it doesn't see reasonable assurance of a satisfactory outcome, it doesn't venture. The Roosevelt Administration has persistently kept business afraid of the future and reluctant to step out. So it hasn't stepped out. It will do so now, if given courage. Restoration of business confidence, through the adoption of a genuinely co-operative attitude on the part of the government, would do more (this column is convinced) to promote recovery than all the artificial stimulants which could be devised.

HOWEVER, it appears that business is going to get more of these shots in the arm. There are plans for the spending of around \$5 billions—from \$2 to \$2.5 billions for the W.P.A., \$1.5 billions through R.F.C. loans to industry, and \$1.5 billions on the loaning of funds to states and municipalities without any interest. And as all these measures are inflationary, particularly the last-mentioned, investors should keep their eyes open. Perhaps the no-interest idea will not go through, however, as it is sure to undergo a fire of criticism. The government is also said to be considering further devaluation of gold, a more aggressive open-market policy, and a reduction of bank reserve requirements. Again, these things are inflationary, and, especially if coupled with spontaneous business and market improvement due to regrowth of confidence, could tend to bring about a decided rise in prices. But perhaps, if the government sees business improving without them, it won't go ahead with these measures, or will reduce their scope. No one knows. But what does seem definitely probable is that the turn for the better has come.

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Fiscal Year	Quantity Gals.	Bounty
1905	25,330,418	350,047
1906	19,410,480	291,157
1907	17,770,205	266,553
1908	26,081,139	391,217
1909	17,379,871	260,698
1910	13,572,587	203,589
1911	10,706,418	160,596
1912	9,462,380	141,936
1913	8,616,767	129,252
1914	7,834,219	117,513
1915	7,685,127	115,277
1916	7,278,452	109,177
1917	6,761,885	101,428
1918	7,566,457	113,497
1919	10,812,482	162,187
1920	6,887,498	103,312
1921	6,794,333	101,765
1922	6,262,441	93,937
1923	5,948,207	89,223
1924	5,320,636	79,810
1925	5,323,507	57,492
1926	2,261,487	16,961
1927	78,161	549
Total	233,135,217	3,457,178

*Nine months.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this de-
partment be read in conjunction with the Business and
Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in the common stock of Associated Breweries of Canada. I have never owned any of this stock but am under the impression that your references to it in the past have been favorable. I see that the company has issued a report which seems to make very good reading. I note, too, that the yield on the stock is good. Have you any figures available as to past dividends and earnings?

—J. T. R., Winnipeg, Man.

I consider Associated Breweries common at current levels of 12 distinctly attractive. Even on the basis of the regular 20 cent quarterly dividend the yield is 6.6 per cent and, as you may have observed, the company has been in the habit of paying year-end extras; last year this amounted to 25 cents bringing total distribution to \$1.05 per share and in the previous year distribution totalled 85 cents. Even though the yield seems somewhat high I do not consider it in any sense a danger signal. The company, as you know, operates in Western Canada and is therefore sensitive to crop conditions. Last year's drought did have a noticeable local effect, but although the season is still early, moisture conditions in the Prairie Provinces would seem to indicate very hopeful crop prospects. I would imagine, therefore, that Associated Breweries will have no difficulty in maintaining earnings this year, with the possibility that given a good crop and good prices, there might be a material increase.

The recent report to which you refer discloses not only good earnings but a very satisfactory balance sheet position. While last year there was a slight decline in net operating profit—from \$595,158 to \$590,879—revenue from investments brought gross income to \$723,940 as against \$720,133 in the previous year. Per share on the common stock amounted to \$1.72, which as you can see provides an excellent margin over distribution, as against \$1.54 in 1936; 79 cents in 1935; 95 cents in 1934 and 35 cents in 1933. Dividend distribution in the latter three years was 75 cents, 50 cents and 25 cents respectively. During last year directors also reduced the amount of 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding by 503 shares, with the result that at the close of the year the original 15,000 shares had been reduced to 8,640 in the hands of the public. Lessened requirements for preferred dividends naturally reacts to the benefit of holders of the common.

The balance sheet as at the close of 1937 disclosed total current assets of \$1,128,361, including cash of \$412,442 and marketable securities of \$237,816, as against total current liabilities of \$202,006, or a ratio of 5.58 to 1. Net working capital at \$926,355 showed a gain of \$121,199 over the figure at the close of the previous year. After two non-recurring write-offs, including \$50,000 set aside as an employees' benefit fund, balance at credit of profit and loss amounted to \$800,342. Among the company's investments, which now total \$1,467,796, are included interests in certain United States brewing companies, which I understand are working out very well, as witness the return from investments last year of \$107,365 as against \$99,672 in the previous year.

The company is a very well managed one and as you will observe from the figures, has built up over the years a very strong position. The geographical location of its operations serves to minimize competition through the shipping costs on beer from outside Provinces. It has also maintained the quality of its products and has established a high degree of consumer acceptance. I would look forward to many more years of very profitable operation.

BURNS & COMPANY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am the holder of both some of the "income bonds" and some of the Class "A" stock of Burns & Co., Ltd. I have been getting the interest on my bonds but nothing on the preferred. I note that the company has issued its report but I am unable to interpret it very well and would be grateful for your help. I had been under the impression that the company had been doing fairly well, but I am not sure if this is so, as earnings are apparently down. My problem is whether I should get rid of these securities or hold on. I will welcome your advice.

—K. P. R., Woodstock, Ont.

Despite the fact that Burns & Company did report a decline in operating profit for the year ended with December last, I do not interpret this as any signal to sell the company's securities. As you are aware the company has been able to meet the interest requirements on both the mandatory and income bonds set up under the terms of the 1934 reorganization and I am of the opinion that these obligations will continue to be met. Space does not permit me to repeat here a complete analysis of the company's present set-up but it is of interest to note that the interest on the income bonds becomes obligatory on January 1, 1939, and that sinking fund payments will commence on Jan. 1, 1940. I see no reason, therefore, to worry in connection with the bonds which you hold; as to the Class "A" however, there will likely be some time before there is any distribution. This is due to the requirement that no payments can be made on either preferred issue which would reduce working capital under \$3,500,000. Net working capital, according to the last report stood at \$2,825,383 and earnings per share on the Class "A" stock were 82 cents as against \$5.82 in the previous year.

Because of the nature of its operations and because of its great sensitivity to changing price levels earnings of Burns & Company may be expected to fluctuate in accordance with these factors which govern the packing industry. Generally speaking, however, I think the outlook is fairly bright. Tariff negotiations with the United States may provide additional stimulus to that already given by the previous treaty and because of troubled conditions abroad, exports may be reasonably expected to show an upturn. How seriously the reported outbreaks of cattle disease in Great Britain may be expected to increase imports there remains to be seen; informed opinion is to the effect that the cable stories were somewhat of a "scare" nature.

Decline in the company's operating profit last year is attributed to labor troubles, resulting in direct losses and higher payroll costs and to the rapid decline in inventory values during the latter half of the year. While predictions at the present time are

not safe, I do not anticipate repetition of these troubles during the current period; despite the unsettled general business picture there already appear to be signs of the beginning of an upswing and it may be that the report for 1938 will make considerably better reading.

At the present time the company's position may be regarded as comparatively satisfactory. While net working capital showed a decline of \$57,123 during the year it must be remembered that capital expenditures during the period amounted to \$380,973. The new plant at Calgary, as a matter of fact, is expected to add materially to the company's earnings. Total current assets of \$5,376,502 include cash of \$207,522 and inventories of \$3,235,737, and compare with total current liabilities of \$2,389,363. Last year operating profit stood at \$718,979 as against \$933,579 in 1936 and \$894,497 in 1935. I understand that the company is not contemplating further capital expenditures during 1938 and that the current position is considered adequate to care for an anticipated heavier volume of business. While competition is keen the company is firmly established and, given normal conditions, should be able to add to its earnings in the years immediately ahead.

BEATTIE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been considering the purchase of some shares in Beattie Gold Mines and would appreciate your advice in the matter. Is it true that earnings were lower last year? Kindly give me what information you can as to what is happening at the property and what you think of the prospects?

—J. T. M., Three Rivers, Que.

Yes, it is true that there was a slight decline in net profits of Beattie Gold Mines in the year ended December 31, 1937, these being equal to 10.31 cents per share as compared with 10.64 in the previous year and 8.23 in 1935. The decline was officially attributed to various causes which are not likely to recur. These included a decline of 21 cents in the grade of ore milled; a slide in the east glory-hole causing a loss of about \$35,000 and the breaking in of the new roasting plant which resulted in a loss of approximately \$50,000 in the profits. Steps have been taken to prevent any further slides and it is now believed that no further changes will be necessary in the company's metallurgical practice.

It is my opinion that the shares offer interesting possibilities at the present time as with the metallurgical problems solved by the new roaster, full advantage can be taken of the large tonnage, low grade ore bodies. The completion of the testing plant has done away with the necessity of shipping concentrate to Tacoma, Washington, and it was apparent in December, when operations showed considerable improvement, that the new process might prove better than expected, both as to recoveries and costs. With an improvement in earnings, along with the probability of additional income from by-products and customs ore, the present conservative dividend rate, 5 cents a share was paid last year and in 1936, should be increased.

So far two major ore zones have been developed, the north zone and the "A" zone. Ore reserves at January 1, 1938, were estimated at 4,547,120 tons, grading .142 oz., or \$4.97 per ton, of which 4,200,440 was in north zone and 346,680 in "A" zone. Average daily milling rate in 1937 was 1,590 tons, but this was below capacity, owing to the reduction of 16,000 tons in June following the glory-hole slide. It is expected the daily output this year will be nearer 1,750 tons and the report for the first quarter of the year should further indicate the effects of the changes made last year and which were noticeable in December.

Net working capital, after taking care of all expense in connection with the new roaster plant, was approximately \$493,500 as of March 1, 1938. The net value of production last year, after deduction of marketing expenses, was \$1,994,486 or \$3.44 per ton. Total charges per ton including depreciation and taxes were \$2.649, as compared with \$3.39 per ton in 1936. Operating costs in 1937 were \$2.10 per ton, leaving a margin of \$1.33 per ton, before allowing for other income and deduction of taxes amounting to \$83,444. The net profit for the year, after taxes and depreciation allowance, was \$494,248.

PAYMASTER CONSOLIDATED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been an interested reader of your columns for some time past and would appreciate receiving some information concerning Paymaster. Is the management capable? To what extent is work being done? What are the future prospects? Would you recommend a switch to some other junior producer such as O'Brien or Perron?

—H. R. Quyon, Que.

One of the largest acreages in the Porcupine camp is owned by Paymaster Consolidated Mines and I consider its development is being intelligently directed with results which are favorably demonstrating the importance of the property. A well-balanced development program is being carried out to ascertain as speedily as possible the ore chances of the several properties consolidated to form the present company and good progress was reported for 1937.

You ask "to what extent is work being done?" A recent progress report states that the ore reserve position has been well maintained at all shafts. At the No. 2 and 3 shafts known ore sources are being developed down to and including the 400-foot level and crosscutting has commenced on the 600-foot level and this development work is being supplemented by diamond drilling. Over 40 per cent. of the drifting in this area, which is supplying about 100 tons of ore daily, is reported to be in ore.

Perhaps the outstanding development at the present time is the deepening of the main, or No. 5 shaft, which has an objective of 2,575 feet, and at last report was down over 2,300 feet. The No. 3 winze is also being sunk from a depth of 1,575 feet to 2,075 feet, where the intention is to connect it up with the main shaft, and this is now down over 1,800 feet. Considerable development has been completed from the No. 6 shaft area and out of 1,695 feet of drifting some 56 per cent. was in ore.

The milling rate has been increased from 420 tons to around 485 tons per day and the objective is to

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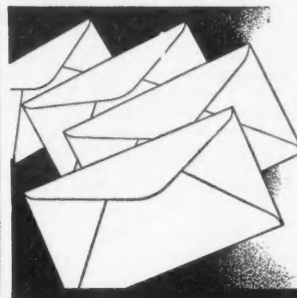
These debentures will be exempt from taxation imposed in New Brunswick for all Provincial, Civic, Municipal and School Purposes, except Succession Duties.

Descriptive circular, including financial statement, will be furnished upon request.

**DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED**

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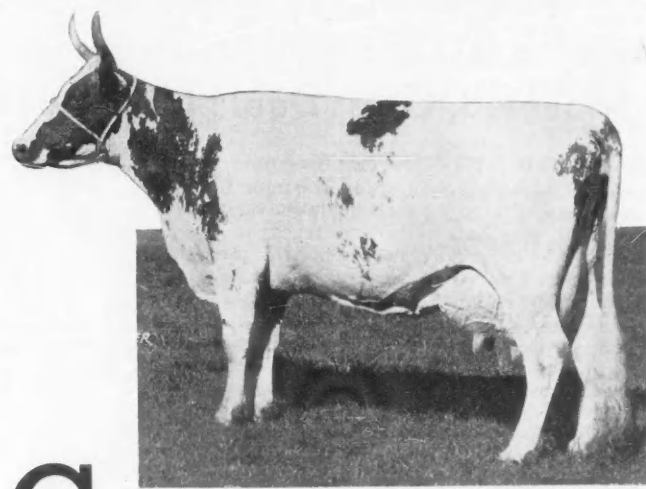
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Dividend Notices

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 205

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the paid up capital stock of this Bank of one and one-third per cent for the two months ending 30th April, 1938, (being a' the unchanged rate of eight per cent per annum) has been declared payable in Canadian funds at the Bank and its branches.

This dividend will be paid on and after 2nd May next to shareholders of record a the close of business on the 31st March, 1938. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

A. E. ARSCOTT,
 General Manager

Toronto, 16th March, 1938.

GUNNAR GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 2

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable May 2nd, 1938, to shareholders of record April 14th, 1938.

By order of the Board,

R. E. KEARNS,
 Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, April 4th, 1938.

ORANGE CRUSH LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-five cents (35c) per share has been declared on the outstanding preferred shares of the company for the six months ending April 30, 1938.

The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, May 2nd, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of April, 1938.

R. G. McMULLEN,
 Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, April 6, 1938.

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1938:

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of May to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of April, 1938.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 16th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of May, 1938.

By Order of the Board,

C. B. ROBINSON,
 Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
 April 11, 1938.

PASTURE LANDS

Although the three Prairie Provinces have become one of the greatest wheat producing areas of the world, they still have about 37,000,000 acres of range or pasture land supporting many herds of cattle. In British Columbia over 1,250,000 acres are devoted to pasture, making for all Canada a total of over 51,000,000 acres, or 31 per cent of the area of all occupied lands in the Dominion. Nearly six times as much land is devoted to pasture as to hay, and more than twice as many acres are used for pasture than for the growing of wheat.

GOLD & DIAMONDS

maintain an average of 500 tons daily. Normal production during the past year was better than \$110,000 a month, and operating profit, before depreciation, taxes, etc., exceeded \$35,000. A new high monthly production peak was reported in March being \$118,387 from 14,730 tons, or an average recovery of \$8.04 per ton, which was largely attributable to an improvement in the grade of ore. In the previous month production was \$107,756 from 13,714 tons or an average recovery of \$7.85 per ton. For the first three months of 1938 production was valued at \$343,610 and the average grade \$7.87, as compared with a grade of \$7.27 in the same period in 1937. Since milling commenced late in September, 1934, gross production has amounted to \$3,224,218.

The company has a good cash position and it is possible that it will initiate dividend payments on a modest basis this year. The fact that the company is capitalized at 9,000,000 shares, of which 8,629,000 are issued, has undoubtedly been a deterrent to greater public interest. I understand, however, it is not the intention of the directors to change the present capital structure. They apparently feel that this large capitalization is not represented by one mine alone, but by several, all under one management. Taking into consideration the various companies amalgamated the present capitalization is only about half of the combined capital of the companies taken into the consolidation.

Personally, I would be inclined to retain my interest in Paymaster rather than switch at the present time.

POTPOURRI

B. C. P., Montreal, Que. BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKERS, LTD. 1937 net operating profit at \$414,020 compares with \$412,793 for 1936, but due principally to increased depreciation and tax provision net profit for the year at \$63,778 shows a reduction from 1936's \$100,047. Net was equal to 48c a share on the common, against 73c reported for 1936. The balance sheet shows net working capital of \$1,007,377 as compared with \$921,807 a year ago. Current assets stand at \$2,411,490, current liabilities at \$1,404,013. Inventory at \$2,037,822 compares with 1,930,908. Funded debt has been reduced from \$221,000 to \$189,000. Bank loans are substantially lower, \$1,148,746 comparing with \$1,370,336 a year ago. In the report to shareholders, president H. R. McMillan refers to the "comparatively poor run of pickards in Canadian waters, and of cobble and chums, together with the low price of herring oil, which tends to reduce the profit from the company's operations." Mr. McMillan also refers to sundry improvements and betterments effected in the company's plants during the year.

B. L., Vancouver, B.C. I do not know of any market for the shares of **KELLY KIRKLAND MINES**. The company has been handicapped by the lack of finances and insufficient work has been done to determine the property's possibilities. However, I understand new financing arrangements are underway and diamond drilling will be commenced early this spring. In diamond drilling previously carried out some low, but encouraging values are reported to have been encountered. It is stated that five parallel veins have been exposed for a length of about 480 feet in a zone 150 feet wide.

F. N. P., Outremont, Que. In my opinion, **DOMINION STEEL AND COAL** "B" looks good as a buy for holding at present prices, provided that you are willing to disregard the possibility that the market will go lower before it goes higher. The recent 1937 annual report of the company revealed marked progress. Gross earnings were the largest in many years though, due largely to more conservative depreciation policies, net earnings were below the 1927-1930 period. Due in part to the fact that operations are influenced by European demands, and in part to the fact that the plant modernization program is reducing costs, it would not be surprising if earnings of \$1.55 a share on Class B reported in 1937 are exceeded in the current year. In addition to the corporation's earnings, the equity in earnings of Dominion Coal applicable to the Class B stock amounted to another 59 cents per share in 1937, making total direct and indirect earnings of \$2.14 per share.

J. R. G., Galt, Ont. It is difficult to advise you as to the outlook for **CHARLES LONG LAC MINING SYNDICATE**, this being a comparatively recent formation and still in the prospect stage. The property consists of 16 claims east of the Portage Longlac property and surface exploration to date is said to have disclosed a shear zone from which grab samples gave values from a trace to over \$52 in gold per ton. Permanent camps have been erected. A purchase of shares in this Syndicate could not be considered an investment.

L. S. R., Regina, Sask. HAMILTON BRIDGE CO., LTD. 1937 operating profits were \$274,161, against \$96,920 for 1936, but due to the fact that it was deemed advisable to set aside the maximum amount for depreciation—nothing had been appropriated in the last six years—the net result on the year, after making the usual deductions for salaries, fees, bad debt reserves, etc., was a loss of \$14,956. A year ago there was a net profit, before depreciation, of \$76,465, equal to \$3.39 a share on the 6½% preferred. The balance sheet shows working capital at \$426,198, as compared with \$317,107 at the end of 1936. Current assets, including \$464,292 in receivables and \$733,386 in inventory, stand at \$1,352,977, as compared with \$513,547 a year ago, while current liabilities, including \$613,096 in bank overdraft, stand at \$926,779, against \$196,440. In the report to shareholders, president W. B. Champ states that sales were 60 per cent. higher for the year and that at the end of the period a substantial volume of unfinished orders remained on hand. Prospects for new business are encouraging, he says, there being considerable work in view, but they are overshadowed to some extent by the uncertainty of business in general.

L. E., Smithville, Ont. LUCKY BOY GOLD MINES appears to have been formed the year in which your husband purchased the shares, to explore a property in the Larder Lake area. The company has been dormant for some time and I am unable to find any record of it being interested in the present activity in that camp. **TREASURE ISLAND GOLD MINES** is still in existence although there has been little information of late concerning its activities. Surface exploration and diamond drilling has been done on the property and I understand further drilling was planned. The head office of this company is at 80 Richmond St. West, Toronto, if you care to write them direct.

V. O., Kitchener, Ontario. Selling currently at 4½¢. **CONSOLIDATED PAPER** looks like an attractive business man's speculation. The stock sold at a high of 24½ in 1937, with a low of 5, and, while it recorded lows of 2 and 65 in 1936 and 1935, respectively, it seems unlikely that, with the higher price for newsprint in 1938, the stock will fall much lower. The drastic decline in price in the past few months is mainly due, of course, to the very sharp decline in business in the United States and the accompanying decline in newsprint consumption, and in part to the fact that American publishers stocked up with newsprint in anticipation of the price increase this year. There is also, no doubt, some fear that in the face of the lessened consumption, the newsprint producers will be unable to make the new price "stick". The outlook for price

recovery of this stock and of other newsprint securities, depends on whether or not the United States is going to see some recovery in general business conditions at a reasonably early date. Personally, I think there is a very good possibility of this. I feel, firstly, that there is no real basis for a prolonged major depression at the present time, and, secondly, that new United States government spendings in a big way on armaments or housing or work relief will force the general business trend upward before long. While Consolidated Paper's net earnings over the past several years have not been impressive, it is expected that the 1937 report—which is not yet available—will show a substantial improvement. As of January 15, 1938, it was reported that bank loans and loans from trust companies would be reduced by some \$2,383,995.

O.E., Bedford, Que. BIG LONG LAC GOLD MINING COMPANY is inactive at the present time. I understand work was discontinued on the original property on account of indifferent results. The company late last year was reported as holding 16 unpatented claims in the Long Lac area.

R. J. H., Saint John, N.B. Your figuring is not quite right, I think. The fact is that the **GREAT LAKES PAPER CO., LTD.**, in 1938 will have to pay the equivalent of 18 months' interest on its outstanding \$6,000,000 first mortgage 5% bonds. One coupon representing 6 months' interest was paid April 1, and on July 2, the first of the deferred coupons becomes payable, while October 1 the regular six months' interest on the bonds is payable. The coupon payable July 2 was the one due October 1, 1936, and deferred under an arrangement with the bondholders. A similar situation will prevail in 1939 with the payment of the coupon due April 1, 1937, deferred to July 2, 1939.

M. C., Palmerston, Ont. An investment of \$500 in **LAKE SHORE MINES** would purchase about ten shares, as the stock is quoted in dollars and not cents, as you apparently misunderstood. Naturally if the stock declined a few points the value of your investment would be lowered. The company pays a dividend of \$1 per share quarterly and total payments in 1937, including bonuses, totalled \$6 per share. This stock can be regarded as an investment of merit, and the company is the largest producer of gold in the Dominion.

F. J. K., North Bay, Ont. Lower inventory values is understood to account for the anticipated decline in **CANADA PACKERS, LTD.**, earnings for the year ended March 31, 1938. Preliminary estimates indicate net profit of some \$1,100,000 or \$440,000 less than in the year ended March 31, 1937. On this basis earnings on the common would be around \$5.50 per share as compared with \$7.61 in the previous year which still leaves the \$3 common dividend rate well covered. With inventories averaging from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 chiefly in commodities subject to rapid fluctuations in price, Canada Packers net profit is subject in large degree to change in inventory values from one year end to the next. In vegetable oils alone, it is probable that the company has had to make write-downs amounting to several hundred thousand dollars while hides and wool are well under the market of a year ago.

B. E. W., Fort Frances, Ont. I have not as yet heard of any proposed activity for **ELBOW LAKE GOLD MINES**. This company took over the Elbow Lake Syndicate for 1,000,000 shares, and at last report was inactive. If you care to communicate with the company direct, would suggest you write S. Hart Green, 804 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

S. D. M., London, Ont. I don't quite understand you. The fact is that although a drop was shown in operating profits of **MERCURY MINES, LTD.**, from \$128,878 in 1936 to \$106,145 in 1937, interest requirements on the bonds were again covered on a cash basis. After all charges, exclusive of depreciation, the balance available for bond interest was \$79,748 as compared with bond interest payments of \$73,425. The loss after depreciation (of \$43,927) was \$37,603. In 1936, exclusive of depreciation, balance available for bond interest (of \$73,425) was \$100,186, and after all charges, loss for the year was \$20,041. Including \$30,000 reserve for bad and doubtful accounts among current liabilities, net working capital in 1937 was down slightly from \$485,973 to \$482,634. Accumulating at the rate of \$40,000 per annum, sinking fund arrears amounted to \$200,000 at the end of 1937. The bonds were outstanding at \$1,310,000 at the end of the year.

M. R., Kentville, Ont. NICOLA MINES & METALS LTD. disposed of its property last fall to **CONSOLIDATED NICOLA GOLDFIELD, LTD.**, for 1,500,000 shares of the latter company's stock. While the new company assumed the mortgages on the property it was necessary for Nicola Mines to sell about 200,000 shares to pay its old debts. The prospects for Nicola shareholders are dependent on the measure of success the new company meets in the active exploration and development campaign now underway. In addition to the old Nicola holdings the new company also took over the Jenny Long and other adjoining properties. The Nicola shaft is being deepened and milling has been suspended to await the results of the new development campaign.

W. C. J., Fort William, Ont. I think your reasoning is sound, but your facts are not quite correct. **INTER CITY BAKING CO., LTD.**, net earnings for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1938, at \$232,344 compared with \$251,955, and, after deducting bond interest and depreciation, net profit at \$64,355 compared with \$79,368. This net was equal to \$3.06 a share on the common, as compared with \$3.75 reported in the previous year. After payment of \$2.00 a share in dividends, surplus was increased by \$22,565 to \$296,002. Working capital at \$369,926 compares with \$328,708 a year previous. General balance sheet figures show no important change. In presenting the report to shareholders, president F. S. Meighen stated that "taxation continues exceedingly heavy, with no signs of any diminution. Total taxes were \$47,030, and this does not include sales and water taxes. The volume of business done by the company has been well maintained."

C. L. I., Ingersoll, Ont. I would be inclined to hold both **RED LAKE GOLD SHORE** and **MARTIN BIRD**, and await further developments. At Martin Bird, active operations are proceeding and encouraging results reported but the ore picture has not yet been fully outlined. I understand a statement in this connection is to be made shortly. A drive on the first level is making progress to a new ore zone but it will be some time before the possibilities of this section can be fully determined. Red Lake Gold Shore plans deeper operations and is stated to be opening up a good grade of ore in the winze being sunk below the 850-foot level. Once depth development is completed it is anticipated the mill will revert to its original milling rate.

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MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

WRIGHT-HARGREAVES

has secured average recovery of \$18.09 per ton for the past seven months. The mill has averaged 36,000 tons per month. Production for the current fiscal year is expected to closely approach \$8,000,000 for a new record.

Preston East Dome Mines having failed to complete an arrangement under which ore would be treated on a customs basis by Hollinger Consolidated, is endeavoring to raise funds with which to erect a mill of its own with a capacity of 500 tons daily. The new plan appears to be one more to the liking of shareholders of the company.

Northern Empire Mines made a net profit of \$110,515 during 1937 compared with \$415,379 in the preceding year. The decline was due largely to the heavy expense involved in sinking through a barren diabase sill and thereby gaining access to the ore at a lower horizon.

Berens River Mines, controlled by Newmont Mining Corp., with properties at Favourable Lake in north western Ontario, has indicated over

\$5,000,000 in gold and silver in the form of 320,000 tons containing \$17.50 per ton. This estimate is based upon exploration to 560 ft. in depth. Plans have been made for erection of a plant for 225 tons daily. Cost of development and construction on this basis is estimated at \$1,127,000.

Stadacona Rouyn Mines is handling ore at a rate of 15,000 tons per month at present, with recovery between \$4 and \$5 per ton. Under the reorganization plans authorized late in March, it is estimated \$388,000 may be required to complete the additional development and construction.

Macassa plans to complete mill enlargement to 400 tons per day within a period of five months. In the meantime, the program of mine expansion will get under way within the next two weeks with commencement of sinking operations for the new shaft from surface.

Base Metal Mining Corp. has extended the length of its new orebody to 450 ft., in which the average metal content is estimated at 12 per cent. lead, 16 per cent. zinc, and 1.75 ozs. of silver to the ton. The mill is in shape for operations on an enlarged scale, but directors would prefer an improvement in the price of metals before resuming production. How-


(Continued on Page 23)



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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

Concerning Insurance REINSTATING POLICIES

Strict Compliance With Terms of Contract Important in Reinstatement of Lapsed Policies

BY GEORGE GILBERT

THERE is no obligation resting upon an insurance company to accept upon application for life insurance submitted to it unless it is satisfied that the health of the applicant is such as to warrant the acceptance of the risk. When once it has accepted the risk, the rights and responsibilities of the company and the policyholder are governed by the terms of the contract.

Frequently there is close scrutiny of these policy terms when there has been a lapse of the policy for non-payment of the premium and the policyholder desires to reinstate it. What must be done in order to effect reinstatement is usually clearly set out in the policy. Disputes generally hinge on the question whether or not the necessary acts have been performed by each party or have been waived.

In one case, an action was taken against a well-known life company by the wife as beneficiary of a policy issued by it on the life of her husband. The policy had been dated back to March 23, 1914, in order that the insurance might be issued at the rated age of 32. The annual premium was \$122.67, and the policy provided a grace period of thirty days for the payment of same.

Provision was made for reinstatement in the event of lapse, as follows: "Except as herein expressly provided, the payment of any premium or installment thereof shall not maintain this policy in force beyond the date when the succeeding premium or installment thereof becomes payable. Reinstatement of the non-payment of any premium when due, it may be reinstated at any time upon the production of evidence of insurability satisfactory to the company, and the payment of all overdue premiums, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, and upon the payment or reinstatement of any indebtedness to the company secured by this policy, with interest."

WHILE the first premium was paid, the second, due March 23, 1915, was not paid. The statutory notice had been duly mailed to the insured on February 13, 1915. It contained the statement that unless the premium was paid, the policy would become forfeited and void.

On April 22, 1915, before the expiration of the grace period, the insured was granted a written extension of payment of sixty days. Further extensions were given, carrying the final date of payment to July 23, 1915. Notice that the final payment of the premium was due on July 23, 1915, was also given to the insured.

Eight months later, on March 29, 1916, the insured returned the last notice to the company with a cheque for \$99.92, being the amount of the premium less the sums paid for the extension. The insured requested that a receipt be sent him at a Post Office Box. Immediately upon receipt of the remittance, the company wrote the insured, acknowledging the receipt of same, but advising him that before the company would consider the reinstatement of the policy it required a certificate of continued good health. The company suggested that he get in touch with its medical examiner at the place where the insured was staying.

On May 1, 1916, being without word from the insured, the company again wrote him, calling attention to its previous communication and restating its position that it required a certificate of continued good health before considering the restoration of the policy. The same letter informed the insured that the certificate had not yet reached the company, and suggested that he consult with its medical examiner at the place to which the letter was addressed. The insured paid no attention to this communication and furnished the company with no certificate of good health.

ON MAY 27, 1916, the insured died of military tuberculosis at Saranac Lake, New York. It was held by the court that the company was not liable under the policy, as the premium had not been paid upon the last day it was due, and as there had been no further extensions beyond July 23, 1915. Payment of the overdue premium and the production of a health certificate were two conditions which had to be complied with in order to reinstate the policy. The insured, it was held, complied with one of these conditions by paying the premium, but failed to comply with the second condition, requiring a health certificate.

It was argued on behalf of the claimant that in keeping the \$99.92 the company had waived the condition requiring a health certificate. But the court held that the retention of the money was a natural thing for the company to do and not in any way inconsistent with its demand for the health certificate. As stated, the policy would be restored upon the furnishing of a health certificate and the payment of the premium. The premium was received, and it was quite natural for the company to suppose that, upon being notified, the insured would

immediately send back the health certificate. The keeping of the money was in anticipation of its receipt.

It could hardly be expected, said the court, that the insurance company would send back the cheque and ask the insured to return it together with the health certificate. It would be more reasonable in the ordinary course of business to suppose that the company would keep the cheque and await the coming of the health certificate, and the court found nothing in the action of the company to constitute waiver or from which any inference of waiver could be drawn. The \$99.92, said the court, was held for the insured.

IN ANOTHER case, action was taken by the beneficiary under a life insurance policy for \$10,000 on the life of her husband. It was resisted by the insurance company on the ground that the policy had lapsed before the death of the insured. On June 22, 1928, when an annual premium of \$608.00 became due, the insured applied for an extension of time to pay the premium, which was granted to Sept. 22, 1928.

At the time of the application for the extension, payment of \$116.80 was made on account, but payment of the balance was not forthcoming on Sept. 22, 1928, and the insured applied for a further extension until Dec. 22, 1928, accompanying the application with a cheque for \$35.22. The application for extension was declined, the company taking the position that the policy had lapsed, and the company advised the insured to apply for reinstatement, which he did on Nov. 1, 1928, and on the same day paid the company \$35.22 and requested that upon reinstatement the time for payment of the premium be extended to Dec. 22, 1928.

On the date of the last application for extension, the insured was examined by the company's doctor, whose report was filed on Nov. 16, 1928. The medical report disclosed that the physical condition of the insured was such as not to entitle him to reinstatement of the policy in accordance with its original terms. On Nov. 20, 1928, four days after the report was filed, the company's underwriter, on the basis of the medical report, recommended "rated up" insurance without the double indemnity and disability features.

No notice of the action of the company was received by the insured up to the date of his death on Dec. 18, 1928. In resisting the claim, the company took the position that the mere retention of the money did not warrant the assumption by the insured that the company had approved the application for reinstatement, and further, that no waiver was effected against the company by reason of its failure to notify the insured of the action taken on his application for reinstatement. The company argued that no obligation was imposed on it to advise the insured of the result of his physical examination and the action taken thereon.

However, the court took a different view, and gave judgment for the claimant, holding that a contractual duty to reinstate the policy upon specified conditions implied a contractual duty to decide whether the conditions have been met and to inform the applicant for reinstatement of the decision within a reasonable time. It was further held that the company's obligation to act became more imperative in this case, because the application for reinstatement was not rejected but its acceptance recommended on modified terms, to wit, "rated up" insurance without the double indemnity and disability features. This, it was held, was insurance none the less, and the insured was entitled to be apprised of the kind of insurance to which he was entitled.

BOMBARDMENT INSURANCE IN NATIONALIST SPAIN

IT IS reported in the European press that General Franco's government is planning to put into effect a bombardment insurance scheme for that part of Spain held by the insurgent forces. It is proposed to operate the scheme on a mutual basis, and to charge a premium of 5 per cent of the value of the property to be covered. In view of the indiscriminate aerial bombardments of towns and cities taking place in that country, the present would seem to be a rather inopportune time for such a scheme, and it is in striking contrast with the action taken in other European countries to avoid insuring such risks.

COMMISSIONS PAID IN ONT. TO UNLICENSED PERSONS

ONTARIO Superintendent of Insurance Hartley D. McNairn has recently issued the following memorandum to the chief executive officers of all insurers licensed to transact Other than Life Insurance in Ontario.

Two or three incidents which have come to my attention in recent weeks lead me to believe that some insurance companies wilfully or otherwise have been acting in contravention of the Insurance Act by paying commissions to unlicensed persons for placing or negotiating insurance on property or interests in Ontario.

The particular incidents which I have in mind occurred in Western Ontario and briefly the facts are these: an insurance agency corporation, the head office of which is in Winnipeg, Manitoba, acting as general agent for several companies,



A. C. CONWAY, of A. C. Conway & Co., who has been appointed Toronto Representative of The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and the Royal Insurance Company, Limited. He has had a wide experience in insurance field work.

appointed a number of sub-agents in Western Ontario in the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora and have accepted from these sub-agents insurance on property or risks in Ontario, such business being placed by the general agent with licensed insurers. The general agent, although not licensed by this Department has been paid or allowed an overriding commission on the business so written and in two instances the sub-agents were not licensed by this Department to act as agents.

The local Crown Attorney was consulted and the two unlicensed resident agents have been convicted and fined. The Department is not in a position to take similar action against the general agent, but suitable disciplinary action against the companies interested in the agency will be taken in due course.

Your attention is called to Section 294 of The Insurance Act, R.S.O. 1937, Chapter 256 (old Section 268) which reads as follows:

"(1) No insurer, and no officer, employee, or agent thereof and no broker shall directly or indirectly pay or allow, or agree to pay or allow, compensation or anything of value to any person for placing or negotiating insurance on lives, property or interests in Ontario, or negotiating the continuance or renewal thereof, or for attempting so to do, who, at the date, thereof, is not a duly licensed insurance agent or broker or a person acting under the authority of sub-sections 15 and 16 of Section 281 and whoever knowingly violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence."

While I appreciate the fact that most companies are complying with the requirements of the above section, it is obvious from the foregoing that some of them have been dealing with unlicensed agents and, in view of the foregoing provisions of the Act, the Department has no alternative but to prosecute the company and the agent where an offence has been committed. You are hereby notified accordingly and I would ask you, in turn, to notify your Agency officers.

SOUTH BRITISH REGISTERED IN CANADA

A CERTIFICATE of Dominion Registry has been issued to The South British Insurance Company, Limited, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of fire insurance, accident insurance, automobile insurance, burglary insurance, inland transportation insurance, plate glass insurance, insurance against intentional or other damage to, or loss of, property of any kind, real or personal and, in addition thereto, falling aircraft insurance, earthquake insurance, tornado insurance, hail insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, civil commotion insurance and insurance against loss of or damage to property caused by vehicles. Limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company. Colin E. Sward, Toronto, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent of the company.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS INCREASE IN ONTARIO

DURING the month of March there were 5,075 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 4,937 during February, and 5,369 during March a year ago.

The benefits awarded amounted to \$627,469.81, \$507,132.24 of which was for compensation and \$120,337.57 for medical aid.

This brings the number of accidents reported during the first quarter of 1938 to 15,408, being 408 more than the number for the same period of 1937, and the benefits awarded during the first three months this year amounted to \$1,622,720.11, as compared with \$1,568,796.87 during the corresponding period of 1937.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Re. "Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association":

Kindly let me have the following information through the offices of your most interesting department:—Has the record of the above named company been good in the matter of settlement of claims in Ontario? I am particularly interested in the "Business and Professional Men's Lifetime Disability Policy." There seems to have been quite a bit of petition and activity on the part of



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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company
TORONTO



AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
In the "Canadian" guarantees Absolute Protection and Prompt Settlements.
"Since 1895"

CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Winnipeg Calgary Toronto Vancouver

outside representatives or agents, and when there is such an evident anxiety to sell, I am naturally inclined to wonder about the reliability of the policies offered. I note on their pamphlet, they point out, as marked, that they only pay half the monthly benefit, viz., \$50.00 for the first fifteen days; and thereafter (indefinitely), \$100.00 per month. Is this the usual procedure in most reliable insurance companies?

—R. B. C., Paris, Ont.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1910, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since December 11, 1934. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. As its Government deposit is in excess of its liability under policies in force in this country, Canadian policyholders are amply protected, and all claims are readily collectable. Its record in regard to claim settlements in Ontario has been satisfactory, so far as I know.

Its premium rates are low for the benefits offered. Its policy to which you refer pays for total and partial accident disability half the amount for the first fifteen days that it pays thereafter. If it paid the full amount of the monthly benefit from the first

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

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— FIRE —
PLATE GLASS

— BURGLARY —
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ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

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HONES ITSELF - STROPS ITSELF - NO BLADES TO BUY

\$6.95 and up

Rolls Shaving Bowl, \$1.00, Refills 50c



"I didn't think the Bank would be interested"

Many responsible men and women, faced with a temporary emergency, are reluctant to apply to the bank for a loan to tide them over their difficulties.

Yet, such loans are made by this bank every day. They must be used to meet a definite need and the borrower must be financially able to retire the loan within a reasonable period.

If necessary, arrangements can be made with the bank to repay the loan by convenient installments at stated intervals. Branch Managers of this bank welcome the opportunity of discussing such personal loans with any responsible individual.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

OVER 600 BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA



RAW MATERIAL FOR MARS. H. G. Wells might well have been the designer of this Sheffield oxy-acetylene cutter's weird costume. War scares have added impetus to armament programs, increased the demand for scrap metal, caused a bustle of activity in breaking-up yards throughout England.

day of disability, the premium would have to be higher. Such policies are obtainable at a higher rate.

At the end of 1937 its total assets were \$6,050,544.26, and it had a surplus over all liabilities of \$500,000.00, in addition to a reserve of \$750,000.00 for emergencies and the unearned premium reserve of \$1,672,677.87 on the New York basis.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Permit me first to say that SATURDAY NIGHT comes into the writer's home and office, and that even the children save the copies for school Art Study etc.

Our firm is at present carrying insurance of about \$37,500.00 on Lumber Yard and Planing Mill, divided between three of the American Lumber Mutuals and One Lumber Reciprocal, all four of which are licensed to do business in Canada, carrying Canadian deposits for protection of policyholders and have all been favorably commented on in your columns. Are well pleased with covering but have been shown where a considerable further saving could be effected by switching our entire risk to one Canadian non-tariff company.

The standing of this company is such as to be acceptable to the banks for collateral protection, their statement shows an apparent healthy condition and surplus for protection of policyholders of over Two Billion Dollars.

We have always followed the policy of distributing risk among several companies.

1. What risk would be involved or what probable disadvantages if any would there be in making the suggested switch of all to one company?

2. Assuming this were done, does the practice of re-insurance among companies afford as much protection to the property owner as if his covering were divided among several companies?

3. Is there any assurance to the property-owner that his risk is sufficiently re-insured to assure this protection or is that protection entirely optional with the company writing a risk?

4. What advantage if any might be gained by switching from the American companies now carrying to all Canadian companies?

—D. A., Ottawa, Ont.

As there is no Canadian fire insurance company, either tariff or non-tariff, with total assets of over ten million dollars, or with a surplus as regards policyholders of over five million dollars, it would be advisable to obtain further information regarding the company to which you allude, and which apparently claims a surplus as regards policyholders of over two billion dollars, before you place your insurance with it. If you will furnish us with the name of the company, we shall be glad to advise you further as to its financial standing, etc.

There would be no disadvantage in placing the entire amount of \$37,500 with one company, provided it was a strong licensed company, as that

amount would be well within the carrying capacity of such a company, and as it would be protected by way of reinsurance against any loss in excess of the net amount retained on the risk. In this way the policyholder is just as well protected as if the insurance were spread among several companies. There is an advantage in having one policy instead of several, as you have only one company and one contract to deal with.

If insurance is placed with a strong licensed company, the policyholder can rest assured that he is amply protected to the face amount of his insurance, knowing that the company in its own interest will protect itself to the necessary extent by means of reinsurance.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not discriminate between companies that are safe to insure with, whether they are British, Canadian, United States or other foreign companies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Could you give me any information concerning the present position of the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters of Kansas City Mo? This company got into financial difficulties over a year ago. I am wondering if there is any possibility of claims for unexpired premiums being paid.

—R. O. K., Ottawa, Ont.

On April 1, 1937, by a judgment of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri, at Kansas City, the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters, a reciprocal insurance exchange, was dissolved and all its assets were vested in the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri, to hold and dispose of the same for the use and benefit of the creditors, subscribers and policyholders of such exchange and such other persons as may be interested in such assets.

On May 21, 1937, Mr. Gerald Jephcott, Toronto, was appointed provisional liquidator of the exchange in Canada under the Winding-up Act, and on June 29, 1937, he was appointed permanent liquidator of the exchange in Canada. As its Government deposit of \$156,000 par value with the Receiver General at Ottawa was not held for the protection of Canadian subscribers exclusively, but was available for all subscribers in and out of Canada, it is impossible to say what the outcome will be in respect to Canadian claims for unearned premiums.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In the next issue of the paper I wonder if you would give me the following information. I am interested in buying an Accident and Sickness policy and particularly interested in the Mutual Health and Benefit and the Continental Casualty Companies' "Advance Policy." From information given me I understand that the policy of the Mutual Health is non-cancellable, except in the event of non-payment of premium. Could you tell me if the same is true of the policy issued by the Continental.

—P. J. J., London, Ont.

There is a non-cancellable provision in the policies issued by the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association which reads: "This policy may not be terminated at any time during a term for which the premium has been paid and accepted by the Association." That is, if an annual premium has been paid and the money accepted by the Association, the policy cannot be cancelled during the year; and if a quarterly premium has been paid and the money accepted by the Association, the policy cannot be cancelled during the quarter year. The Continental Casualty Company issues a policy, called the Super-Apex Policy, which contains a similar provision, but its Advance Policy does not contain this provision; it has the usual cancellation clause, under which the policy may be terminated by either the insurance company or the policyholders in accordance with the statutory conditions.

Both the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association and the Continental Casualty Company are regularly licensed in Canada, and have Government deposits at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. All claims are readily collectable, and both are safe to do business with.

Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.

ASSETS \$30 MILLION

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada, TORONTO, ONT.

WIDEN Your Safety Scope with these TIMELY POLICIES

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The Summer season calls for specialized insurance coverage. If you are travelling anywhere, a "Personal Effects" Floater Policy protects against all contingencies—baggage, jewellery, furs, guns, cameras, sporting equipment are all covered economically by specific Great American policies. The policies shown give some idea of the scope of this organization. Discuss your needs with a Great American agent.

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NATIONAL RETAILERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Vance G. Smith, Chief Agent

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Still MARCHING AHEAD!

During March 1938, the Northern Life recorded the largest increase in Business in Force of any month since September 1929.

Increase in Business in Force during the first three months of 1938 exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1937 by 63%.

The Northern Life, therefore, continues to "March Ahead."

Northern Life

Assurance Company of Canada

Established 1897

Home Office: London, Canada

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE

OFFERS

Protection For Them — Independence For You

If you die, Life Insurance will guarantee to your family the needs of life.

If you live, it will make you self-supporting in your old age.

This protection or independence can be procured only while you are in good health.

Act now before illness or accident can deprive you of your opportunity.

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All Fargo Commercial Cars and Trucks have equal-pressure, Chrysler Hydraulic Brakes.

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● CHRYSLER ENGINEERS famed the world over for skill, designed Fargo Trucks to handle the toughest hauls economically, day in and day out, for years. There are three sizes of Fargo engines to provide the proper power to suit the load and the individual hauling or delivery need. You cannot buy a commercial car or truck value better than Fargo. See your nearest Chrysler-Plymouth-Fargo dealer.

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SILVER IS IN TROUBLE

U.S. Silver Policy, Also the Future of the Metal, Now in Melting Pot

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

PRESIDENT CARDENAS can hardly have realised what a hornet's nest he was about to disturb when he decided to expropriate the British and American-owned oilfields of Mexico. His country is the world's most important producer of silver, while the U.S.A. is by far the most important consumer. The metal has been in a state of unstable equilibrium for years past, depending on American buying policy for the maintenance of its price.

After the oilfields coup, Mr. Morgenthau, of the U.S. Treasury, stated categorically that silver would not be used as a lever to force the Mexican government to change its mind. United States political quarters, however, seldom speak with one voice, and it seems that in this case Mr. Morgenthau's ideas have had to give way to an alternative policy. When the various agreements between the U.S. government and others interested in silver—the Mexican, Canadian, and Chinese—were ratified some months ago, it appeared to critical observers that the United States was playing for time rather than asserting a clear policy regarding the white metal. The whole silver policy, apparently, and with it the future of the metal, is now in the melting pot.

Whether the U.S. government decides merely to discriminate against Mexican silver or to withdraw its support from the silver markets in general, the effects of these developments will be far-reaching.

Mexico herself is chronically threatened with armed insurrection, and facts lately brought to light suggest that certain foreign governments have been giving material support to the forces opposing Cardenas and his Labor supporters. The Government has presumably anticipated the effects on the balance of payments of the cessation of exports from the oil wells. If to these difficulties are to be added the currency problems inevitably arising from America's withdrawal of support for silver, the country is likely to be thrown into a state of turmoil. Mexico is not isolated from world politics as many people complacently believe, and a conflagration in Central America would not ease the world situation.

Many financial houses, apart from silver producers, hold substantial reserves of the metal and must suffer from its depreciation.

Silver, like gold, has two clearly defined uses: as a backing for currency, and as a metal used extensively in industry and the arts—with which we may include its ordinary use as metal for coinage. Industrial users have suffered from the relatively high cost of a commodity whose price has been sustained largely for political reasons. They will not complain if the price settles on a permanently low basis. If, however, the price is left in a state of ceaseless flux, and if from time to time dealing in the world markets becomes almost impossible, they will have gained nothing.

It is to these users that the Mexican government may turn if the U.S. Treasury discriminates against Mexican silver; for the Mexican metal would obviously fall to a permanent discount and would naturally be absorbed for industrial uses in preference to Canadian and other silver.

Whatever else results from this new crisis, it should at least be made clear that silver as a basis for currency, either on its own or in a bimetallic standard with gold, is fundamentally unstable. Those who urge that the alleged lack of purchasing power due to the shortage of gold should be corrected by the large-scale use of silver must realise the instability of a system depending on so volatile a commodity.

But for the peculiar problems of silver as a metal mined largely as a by-product of others, there would never have been the necessity to sustain the price by any specific American policy. And any country depending on the trading or monetary policy of one big nation is unenviably placed. The United States, to suit its own purposes, may find the three-to-one silver reserve a safe enough proposition, for she is in a strong position to influence the price. But for a country unable to fit silver prices to its policy, and compelled to adapt its policy to silver, the problem is quite different.

PLACER GOLD

PLACER GOLD was reported in Canada as early as 1823 when the metal was discovered on the Chaudière River, Quebec. Later, in 1855, alluvial gold was found at the mouth of the Pénitence River, B.C., by ex-servants of the Hudson's Bay Company and by 1859 placer miners had penetrated to Cariboo and Quesnel. Later years witnessed many important discoveries of placer gold in both British Columbia and the Yukon, the most outstanding of which was the finding of the sensational rich Klondike deposits in 1896. At the present time the greater part of the Canadian production of alluvial gold comes from the Yukon territory and British Columbia; smaller amounts are recovered in Alberta, Quebec, and sometimes Nova Scotia.

FINANCIAL questions in the Far East have taken a back seat. The fact remains, however, that the collapse of the silver market adds fresh difficulties for the government and for trading concerns in China, and also for India, where huge quantities of the metal are traded and hoarded. From Shanghai come reports that a new upheaval in China's overseas trade will make all the difference between sustenance and ruin for many commercial people.

Britain and the United States have big business interests in the silver-using areas, and a depreciation of the basic value of the metal means a depreciation of the purchasing mar-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 17)

in our forecast at the time the downside penetration was effected, namely that despite the length of the trading range that preceded the price breakdown of March 25, precedent did not necessarily require that the continuing decline extend over a considerable period of time. Second is the knowledge that for a year whose trend, on balance, should prove upward, as we believe will prove the case for the year 1938, market turning points are frequently established in the first quarter.

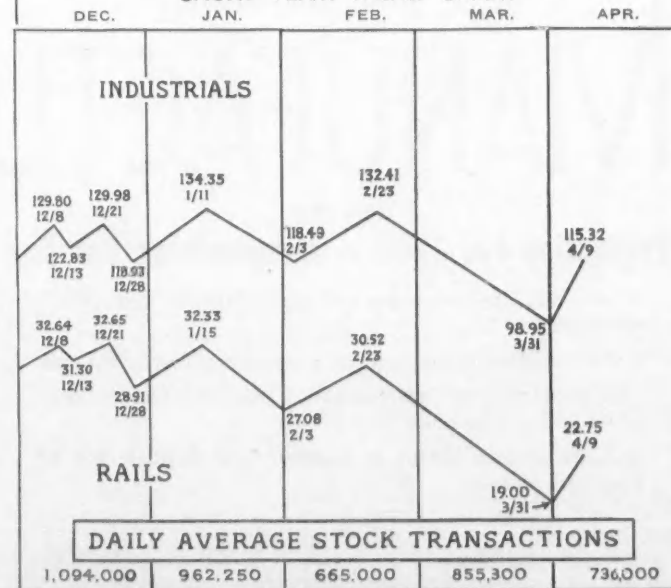
Of more direct importance, however, in evaluating the present market, will be an examination of the price movement itself. From the Dow theory approach, the averages, in order to confirm a reversal to an upward direction, must (1) establish a point of basic support, (2) develop a rally from such point, (3) refuse, on subsequent decline, to go below the point of basic support, and (4) on a succeeding rally move above the peaks established on the previous rally. This information is more simply described as an upward zig-zag movement.

Each rally, during the course of a decline, may represent the initial leg of the upward movement, but until the rally has culminated there can be no valid assurance that it is other than a minor interruption. Thus, the rally that started on April 1 will have significance or not, depending on the outcome of the inevitable setback to follow.

The industrial average on Friday and Saturday of last week had returned to the point at which the downside penetration of March 25 was effected. At between this point and the 118 level considerable resistance to further advance should be encountered. If out of this resistance a decline occurs carrying both averages toward, but not under, the low points of March 31, and succeeding rally then carries both averages decisively beyond the peaks of the current rally, considerable significance will attach to the formation. Such a movement is not ordinarily effected in a short period.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

SHORT TERM TREND CHART



Be fair to him, too

In the discussions provoked by these articles, one point comes up so often that it deserves an article to itself...

"The brewers," we are told, "in their own interest should not support beverage rooms!"

The reasons given for this amazing statement are as follows:

"Dry sentiment in this province is much more concerned with what goes on in public than what goes on in private. If there were no licensed hotels," say these councillors, "you'd sell just as much, but people would drink it at home. Extremists wouldn't be scandalized. They'd switch their attack to somebody else."

In other words, the Brewing Industry is invited to secure itself to spare the feelings of a cynical minority!

In order to make things easier for itself, it is advised to deprive the poorer

man of his liberty, while the rich man can still drink comfortably at home!

Worse, it is advised to drive the working-man to break the law. For that again would be the inevitable result of closing the beverage rooms!

Under no circumstances will the Brewing Industry take that kind of advice. We support the beverage room because the British nations have proven out-in-the-open control the best way!

"SPEAKING as a man who does not indulge in any alcoholic beverage, it is my considered opinion that the results in all civilized countries in which Prohibition has been tried, have altogether failed to come up to the smallest expectation of what it was expected to accomplish. Rather, it resulted in a crop of bootleggers, hijackers, and enormous quantities of poisonous liquors, which caused the death of thousands. It not only caused a thorough disrespect for the Prohibition law but attacked the very foundation of our British system of respect for law and order."

—GEO. BENNETT, Mayor of Port Hope

• This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance and local option.

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Scotland's Empire Exhibition will be the attraction, this year, for millions of visitors. For them a pageant of Empire Industry, Art and Entertainment will be unrolled in beautiful Bellahouston Park Glasgow.

Come to the Exhibition, greatest in the world since Wembley, and combine with your participation in this unforgettable Empire occasion, visits to the Highlands, Trossachs, famous golf courses, the Border country of Scott, Edinburgh and other hospitable cities and towns, all within a short journey from the Exhibition.



Further information from travel agencies and shipping companies.

**EMPIRE
Exhibition**
GLASGOW
MAY - OCTOBER

RETURN TO SPENDING

Only Course Open That Will Meet U.S. Political and Business Needs

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

FOR some months the President's advisers have been debating the resumption of spending as a remedy for the depression. But in this debate, the choice was like that which used to be offered to Mr. Ford's customers. They could have the car painted any color they liked provided it was black. Since November it has been certain that the President would return to the spending policy, and while the opponents among his advisers may have imagined they were arguing against the policy, they have from the start been confronted with a foregone conclusion.

There have never been any alternatives to spending which were politically expedient to the New Deal or compatible with its economic dogmas. So as soon as it was evident that prosperity was not just around the corner, the politically agreeable device of spending was sure to be adopted, and the only real question has been how the spending was to be done.

For many months the safest prediction in American politics has been that deficit spending would be resumed in the spring—that is to say, in time to affect the primaries and the autumn elections.

The reason why spending is to be resumed is that President Roosevelt and his Congress have been unwilling to face the pains and the risks of a readjustment by liquidation. With hourly wage rates in many key industries far above the boom levels of 1929, the Administration, except halfheartedly in respect to housing, has stood with the unions for the preservation of these rates. It has opposed a reduction of wage rates. With prices in certain key industries monopolistically fixed at uneconomic levels, it has allowed Mr. Jackson to make

some speeches but it has shrunk from the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. With the capital structure of the railroads at a level which is inconsistent with costs and earnings, it has shrunk from the far-reaching consequences of capital reorganization. The Administration has felt that it had to support the vested interests of the labor unions, the monopolists, and the bondholders against the liquidation which is the normal remedy for a business depression.

That being the case, with high labor costs, high costs of materials, and high fixed charges, the prospects of profit for enterprise were bound to remain bad, and the normal incentives to private investment and expansion were bound to be missing.

BUT the Administration has been no less unwilling to liquidate the commitments and the grudges which are so alarming and so discouraging to investors and business men. Though it was clear to most students that the undistributed profits and capital gains tax on top of the surtaxes and the social security taxes were oppressive in a period of deflation, there has been no real willingness to revise the tax system. Such revision as may be put through will have been wrung from a reluctant Administration by a Congress responding to the pressure of public opinion. In the important field of the public utilities the political feud goes on, and there is as yet no disposition to reach a settlement which will define clearly and for some reasonably definite period where public enterprise ends and where private enterprise begins. Though a revival of utility investment would mean more expenditure for employment than can be had by government spending, the Administration still prefers the political advantages of its quarrel with the utilities to the economic advantages of a settlement.

Finally, though his subordinates have recently lapsed into silence, the President himself continues to manifest his personal hostility to business men as a class. Thus enterprise lives in the depressing atmosphere of mere toleration mixed with barely concealed unfriendliness. With all the real difficulties that beset business arising out of wage costs, taxes, and the general confusion of a war-like world, this sense of political hostility at the center of government is a most destructive influence.

THE one measure that is bound to create some employment and to offend no important part of the New Deal constituency is government spending. It is the one thing that can be done which may have effect before elections and yet calls for no political unpleasant action. Though it is certainly not a remedy, it may give temporary relief, and for ordinary politicians the horizons of the future are fixed by the next elections. Because it is unpopular to readjust by liquidation and politically inconvenient to revise its policies, the Administration has come back as a matter of course to inflationary spending.

It is rather a dramatic coincidence that the reports of the new spending program should have leaked out just as the Senate was showing its determination to revise taxes in order to encourage private investment. This would seem to show that Congress is more concerned than is the President to promote a recovery which diminishes rather than aggrandizes the intervention of government.

This sentiment in Congress is a most hopeful thing. For it may yet mean that Congress will stand up and say to the President that it will not vote the money for the new spending program unless and until the Administration has taken steps to show that it is really interested in the revival of private enterprise. This is a real issue on which to fight, and the issue can be made by insisting that the temporary relief of spending shall not be applied until measures of permanent relief are assured.



J. WILLIAM HORSEY, formerly President of Standard Brands Limited, who has been appointed Executive Vice-President of Dominion Stores Limited.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

DEVELOPMENTS in the Turner Valley field in the past two weeks, together with assurance of capital for expansion, promise much for the crude oil industry in Canada.

First in importance is the discovery of crude in quantity on the northern fringe of the old gas or naphtha area, over ten miles north of the present proven crude, by Royalty No. 29 well, presently prorated around 500 barrels per day. In the opinion of one technical man this development may mean enlargement of the crude area to about ten times its former size.

Of scarcely less significance—capital for development being essential—is that recent weeks have seen the entry of several more eastern financial houses of importance into the field of western oil development. Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., H. R. Bain & Co., and McCuaig Bros. & Co. have all recently underwritten western Canadian oil issues, and other firms are likely to follow.

When one remembers that in about a year over thirty commercial oil wells have been brought into production in the proven crude area of South Turner Valley, with only one failure, and that the development area is now greatly enlarged, it is not surprising that eastern capital is rapidly awakening to the possibilities.

The record of companies such as Sunset, Commoil, Prairie Royalties, Firestone Petroleum and others show what has been achieved. Most of these companies have been organized and financed since the beginning of 1937 and have already reached production and paid dividends.

At the moment the most important well in the field, from the standpoint of operators and investors, is National Petroleum No. 2, located about a mile south of the nearest producer. Casing has now been cemented to the top of the lime or producing horizon at 7070 feet. Cores taken at this depth are reported to contain oil, which should mean another producer and the extension of the field a further mile south. In this connection much credit is due to Robert Wilkinson, president of the company, whose pioneering spirit in the not-distant past contributed much to the discovery of crude oil.

MINES

(Continued from Page 19)

ever the mill bins are full of ore, and officials declare the enterprise could go into production on a profitable basis even with the current low prices for lead and zinc.

Canadian Malaric produced over \$240,000 during the first quarter of 1938, according to preliminary estimates. March output exceeded all former records with upwards of \$90,000. Operating expenses at the March rate were maintained at a level which indicates a profit of around \$40,000. It is believed officially this monthly rate of operating profits may be maintained from this date forward, thereby holding out prospects of operating profits closely approaching \$500,000 annually. Recent pilot work by diamond drill has considerably extended the limits of indicated ore deposition.

Quebec Manitou will complete several crosscuts through its big orebody, and is expected to be in a position to estimate ore reserves late in April.

Madsen Red Lake shareholders authorized sale of 500,000 shares on a basis of a firm commitment of \$50,000 payable August 1, 1938, for 100,000 shares, plus an option on a further 400,000 shares at 50 cents per share until Nov. 1, 1939.

Uchi Gold Mines already has sufficient ore developed to warrant erection of a mill. Accordingly, plans are being made to transport machinery and construction material to the mine over the water route this summer. By the time navigation opens, development will have reached a stage where the capacity of the plant may be announced. In



J. R. LAMB, President of the Bank of Toronto, who has been elected a director of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. W. McConnell, of Montreal.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."



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Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, United States and United States Possessions, \$5.00 per annum.

All other countries, \$6.00 per annum.

Single Copies 10 cts.

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Printed and Published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL: 305 Birk's Bldg., Portage Ave.

WINNIPEG: 305 Birk's Bldg., Portage Ave.

NEW YORK: Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling, Business Manager

C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager

J. E. Foy, Circulation Manager

Vol. 53, No. 24 Whole No. 2352

conversation with SATURDAY NIGHT, Mr. Hammill president of Uchi, declared the work during recent months has shown the ore to be higher grade than that indicated in earlier estimates. Engineers A. Hattie and B. Budgeon, were in Miami in early April where they held a conference with Mr. Hammill relative to putting Uchi on a producing basis.

Sylvanite Gold Mines has stepped its mill up to approximately 16,000 tons per month. Net earnings before allowing for depreciation are averaging at least 2½ cents per share per month, or a little over 30 cents per share annually.

Laguna Gold Mines will have a cash treasury surplus of over \$100,000 by the end of April. Officials declare this surplus will be maintained, but that profits accumulating above that amount after May 1st, will be distributed from time to time in the form of dividends. A first disbursement might be expected late in the current year.

Teck-Hughes had a net profit of 17.6¢ per share in the six months ended Feb. 28, compared with 24.5 cents per share in the first half of the preceding year.



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CANADIAN INVESTMENTS RELATIVELY STRONG

(Continued from Page 17)
buckling down to the prospects of greatly increased taxation for armaments while international trade dwindles due to currency and political uncertainties and other difficulties. In addition, British capital has suffered some extremely heavy losses in investment abroad.

France, under the shadow of war, is struggling with inflation and internal political difficulties. The franc is worth only around 1.77 of the gold price in cents against a pre-war parity of 19.3 cents. Even in the worst days of the after-war inflation period its record low was 1.96 cents in gold. In recent years an estimate of over 100,000,000,000 francs of French capital have fled the country seeking security abroad. Germany, despite its new conquests, is stated by reliable European sources to be near the breaking point. In the East, Japan has extended herself in war on China and the Japanese yen faces a collapse. Australia, feeling its isolation and the menace of Japan, has begun a heavy armament program.

Business in Canada cannot help but be greatly affected by what happens elsewhere, due to our close relations with United States and our dependence of about 25 per cent on world trade. The Dominion's domestic exports in February totalled \$60,155,402 compared with \$74,791,596 in February of 1937, a drop of \$14,636,194. It is a significant fact on American

business that our exports to the States in that month showed a decrease of \$18,742,232.

From the following statistics which are typical of many more comparative figures which could be given, it is evident that the recession in Canada is not yet anything like as severe as in the States, yet similar charts of the Canadian and New York markets reveal that our securities have declined almost as violently as those in New York.

	1937	1938
Dominion Bureau of Statistics		
Index of Physical Volume of Business	115.9	105.5
U.S. Federal Reserve Board		
Index of Industrial Activity	116.	79.
Barron's Index of Production and Trade in United States	107.4	75.8
Dominion Bureau of Statistics		
Index of Canadian Common Stock Prices	142.4	107.1
New York Times Weekly Average	140.	95.

Judging from dividend declarations already made, Canadian corporations in April will pay about 20 per cent more than they did in April of 1937. Canadian dividends in the first quarter of this year gained about \$3,500,000, or about 6 per cent. In contrast, dividend payments by the leading companies in the United States in all industries have shown a shrinkage in the first quarter of between 9 and 14 per cent.

Opinions from the foreign services in Washington and New York declare there is no immediate pos-

sibility of a strong recovery with Europe "tottering on the brink of war." One service reports: "Disinterested observers at Washington concede that Germany's recent moves are the certain preliminaries to a resumption of the world war. The only question is that of timing. Presumably, Germany will carry its present program of conquest a good deal further before the stage is set for actual hostilities on a major scale." In event of war, all securities would probably drop very quickly. But while security prices would collapse, wheat, one of the Dominion's greatest sources of wealth, would advance. After the first panic, it would be remembered that Canada with its wheat, base metals and other raw materials and farm products would be in a favored position.

An unfortunate feature of the present bear market is that it has undermined the confidence of a good many Canadian business people in their own judgment. Today it is quite common to hear successful Canadian business men blaming themselves for not having seen this bear movement coming. Yet the truth seems to be, that the forces which started liquidation were not at work in Canada to any extent, but in Europe and the States, where a great many financial experts who make it their entire business to follow security prices were caught long. Twelve months ago the average Canadian business man viewing his investments with his knowledge of his own business and Canadian conditions in general, had good grounds for being reasonably confident. But forces which he couldn't have foreseen proved him wrong. To-

day, the pendulum of popular feeling has swung to the other extreme. Now everybody is watching events in Europe and the United States which he formerly paid little attention to. In contrast, the underlying soundness of Canadian conditions and the bright outlook for the future seems to be temporarily overlooked. The business outlook in 1937 was not as good as the stock market forecast of it; in all probability it is not now as bad. Markets have a habit of swinging from one extreme to the other.

CANADIAN investors benefit from a basically sound financial and political structure, the comparative security of our position in event of a European war, the immense natural resources and the fact that while Canadian business may have a recession, the long-term trend of it is still upward with important possibilities of profitable growth and expansion for all the leading enterprises. These are fundamental factors of the greatest importance. All of this suggests that while what may happen in Washington or Europe has a temporarily bearish effect on the Canadian markets, developments such as the new ore in the Little Long Lac area, the rapid progress of the Alberta oil fields, the discovery of important leucite ore, the proving up of the Yellowknife gold area and other recent developments are fundamentally events of much greater importance from which every one in Canada will benefit.

The long-term, and probably the short-term, investor should be able to buy or hold sound Canadian securities now with confidence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—CANADA'S PROBLEM CHILD

(Continued from Page 17)

1936-37 government revenues attained the all-time high of over \$28,000,000, nearly \$2,500,000 more than the previous year, which in turn had broken all previous records. Yet in the 1936-37 fiscal year the gross provincial debt increased by \$5,500,000. True, the government budget claimed a current surplus of \$2,700,000; but as against this it failed to set up required sinking funds amounting to approximately \$2,500,000 and in its unemployment relief expenditures it wrote off \$2,800,000 as a loss, there being no asset to show for it.

On Oct. 1 last British Columbia's gross debt stood at \$187,000,000 and its net debt at \$151,000,000. This is quite an outstanding achievement in government spending when one realizes that in 1912 the government had in hand more cash than its total debt and in 1917 had the comparatively modest gross indebtedness of around \$45,500,000.

Budgeting for the current fiscal year Provincial Minister of Finance Hart estimated expenditures at \$28,000,000 and revenues at a few dollars more. He omitted, however, the minor matter of around \$2,500,000 in sinking fund charges and \$3,000,000 or more unemployment relief money that will be borrowed from the Dominion. So that even providing revenues are as great as anticipated, which appears extremely unlikely in view of the recession in business, and expenses are no greater, which is equally unlikely by reason of anticipated increase in unemployment, another \$5,500,000 will be added to B.C.'s debt during this fiscal year. This year 31 per cent of the government's revenue will go for debt and the figure would be 40 per cent, if the provincial sinking funds were maintained. The latter percentage can be anticipated, as maintaining sinking funds is not considered ethical in the Pacific Coast Province.

NO ATTEMPT to economize has been made by B.C. governments for many years. Expenses of government have risen and continue to rise alarmingly. The province has gone in extensively for expensive social legislation; it has built up a dangerous and costly bureaucracy and has increased government services (many of them unwanted and some positively disliked by the populace at large) which entail an ever-increasing drain upon the Pacific Coast taxpayer.

As a by no means isolated instance of the happy-go-lucky manner in which the present B.C. government squanders public funds one might cite the health insurance fiasco.

A year or so ago Minister of Health Weir decided that B.C. must have a health insurance scheme. There had been no public agitation for any such scheme; in fact there was a notable apathy regarding the entire matter on the part of everyone but Dr. Weir, who was determined to introduce it, and the medical fraternity, who as an almost united body raised a holy cry of horror when they were afforded an opportunity of studying just what sort of a scheme Dr. Weir had in mind.

The dauntless Minister of Health went right ahead, however; assured all and sundry that he had studied every health insurance scheme ever projected or introduced elsewhere and that B.C. was going to have health insurance whether it wanted it or not.

All the machinery for handling the scheme was set in motion and a staff hired to administer the new Act, which was duly given the blessing of the Legislature. As an afterthought at the provincial election of 1937 an ambiguously-worded plebiscite was presented to the voters on the health insurance question. A great many voters did not bother to sign it at all. A small majority of those who did trouble to append their mark voted affirmatively, on the good old principle that if the government insisted on giving one something for nothing it would be foolish to refuse.

Since that time there has been very little heard of health insurance save that the original Weir scheme did not after all seem quite practi-

cable and would have to be revised. The machinery was not abandoned, however, and has probably cost at least \$250,000 to date. In March it was announced that Dr. Allan Peebles, who was retained on long-term contract of chairman of the Health Insurance Commission, was to spend three months travelling in Europe at public expense to make a study of health insurance schemes in operation there.

As the *Financial News* rather pungently expresses it: "Dr. Peebles will be saved the ennui of three months boredom in the Parliament Buildings in Victoria. But we would be willing to chance a few dollars on a wager that if a fourth-year student in the University of B.C., writing a thesis on health insurance, were to start writing letters to certain strategic spots tomorrow and send away not more than fifteen or twenty such letters to societies, consulates, libraries and universities, he would receive a large dossier of replies and by the time Dr. Peebles returned, this student could have in his little black loose-leaf book the equivalent of all the notes that Dr. Peebles will have made, together with the boiled-down observations of others who have made exhaustive studies and reports on this same subject. And the expense would be just about \$3.15."

Uneconomic administration in British Columbia is not confined to the provincial government. Recently it transpired that the people of New Westminster were still paying interest on bonds for a ferry across the Fraser River that had not been operated for thirty-three years and Vancouver has had it brought to its attention that it will have for some years more to continue paying for a building at Hastings Park that has been condemned as unsafe.

It comes as rather a shock, however, when one reads in the Vancouver daily press of the premier of a province with the greatest revenue and one of the greatest deficits in history delivering a homily to the city fathers of Vancouver on the ethics and practice of budgeting.

Vancouver has got itself into a financial mess, due partly to the extravagance of past civic administrations and partly to the gradual whittling down of provincial grants because the province needed the money for its own pet extravagances.

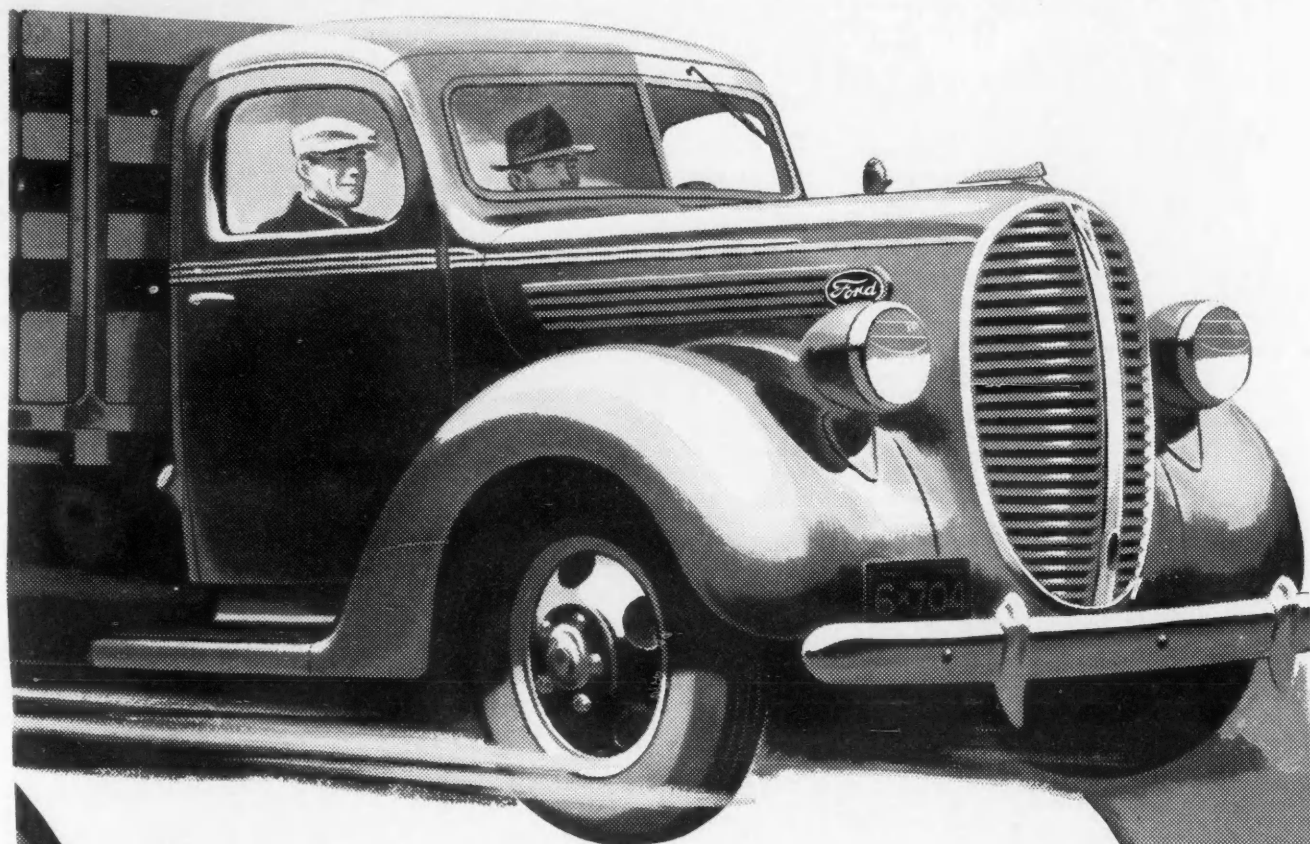
When the city fathers in March sent up a bill to the provincial government for assistance, Premier Pattullo bluntly told them that they would not have been in their present position had it not been for their cutting of assessment rates and that the government would be willing to help them secure power to assess property on a basis of the cost of civic services instead of on a basis of actual values.

Shades of Adam Smith! What a happy outlook for the Vancouver property owner if any such policy is adopted! Vancouver has succeeded in balancing its budget; but only by increasing the taxation burden on properties to the statutory limit, by reducing the discount allowed for prompt payment of taxes and, of course, by diverting revenues from the sinking fund. But what is a little thing like a sinking fund to the provincial and civic administrators in British Columbia?

The only sinking fund they deem entitled to be treated with respect is the sinking of a cheque for services rendered to B.C. taxpayers into their personal bank accounts. It is not notable that within the past year both B.C. legislators and Vancouver aldermen voted increases in their indemnities.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

A LITTLE more than a third of the gainfully occupied persons of Canada are engaged in agriculture. It accounts for approximately twenty-six per cent of the net value of production for the Dominion. Canada has about 350 million acres of land suitable for farming purposes and of this total 163.5 million acres are in occupied farms, of which 86 million acres are improved lands.



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